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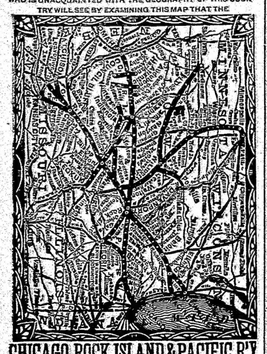

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NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—The public school buildings so far inspected in Chicago are found faulty and dangerous.

—In the New Jersey Senate the bill to reduce the legal rate on interest from six to five per cent. was defeated.

—It is alleged that there is a deficiency of $40,000 in the accounts of Louis P. Carman, the former secretary of the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York, who has disappeared.

—At Hawley, Pa., a sleighing party was precipitated into the empty Delaware and Hudson Canal, by which several of them were severely injured, one of whom died.

—Two young business men, at Sweet Water, Texas, were shot and killed for some cause at present unknown.

—Special Treasury Agent Adams has discovered that certain fashionable tailors have long been in the habit of paying steamship employees to smuggle cloth and clothing from the other side of the Atlantic.

—Robert Z. Cook, the teller of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City, confesses to having embezzled over $10,000 of the institution's funds. He is in jail.

—There is much distress in the valley of the Ohio River that has not yet come to light in the farming districts, and relief will be necessary to save loss of life by starvation.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives reported favorably the bill to remove the State capital to Philadelphia under certain specified conditions.

—Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, is waging war against the alien oyster dredgers on the Cheapeake. He chartered two steamers, which sailed from Norfolk, filled with armed men, for the scene of his naval operations.

—Mr. Salmi Morse is declared to be only a figurehead in the Passion Play agitation in New York City. The expenses have been born by four copartners who have invested about $60,000.

—Great excitement prevailed at Milwaukee, Wis., on account of a threatened water famine.

—Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced at Newport, R. I., on Friday. A violent shock was also felt at Norwich, Conn.

—The residence of Peter Deunen, in Montague, Michigan, was burned Monday. Mary Burr and two children, aged five and three years respectively, besides an infant only one week old, perished in the flames.

—Mrs. Esther Jewell, widow of ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, died of heart disease on Monday in New York City.

—While a lad named Joseph Clymer, aged fourteen years, was handling a revolver, in Philadelphia, one cartridge was exploded, the ball entering the breast of a girl named Emma Bassett, inflicting a dangerous wound.

—Private intelligence reached Milwaukee that seventy lumbermen in the pineries of Northern Michigan had been fatally poisoned through the cook of the camp using strychnine instead of soda in making biscuit.

—At Milwaukee the Grand Jury has indicted Schiller, the saloon keeper of the late Newhall House, for setting fire to that building.

—Typhoid and malarial fever and pneumonia have broken out in many of the hamlets of the Southwest that have been flooded.

—Miss Mary Daniells compromised her suit with the Hudson River Railroad on her injuries received at the Spuyten Duyvil disaster for $29,000 cash.

—Gilbert L. Crowell, for years the trusted agent of the wealthy Tallman estate in New York City, has confessed that he is a defaulter to the amount of over $600,000. He was formerly cashier of the People's Bank, and became involved in an unfortunate mining speculation soon after becoming trustee for the estate.

—William Helloram has been arrested in Philadelphia charged with personating a dead man for the purpose of obtaining $5,000 from a mutual benefit association.

—A large gathering at Rochester denounced the system of contract labor in State Prison and united in demanding its abolition by the Legislature.

—At New Brighton, Staten Island, Mrs. Hennessy and her two children—Francis, four years old, and George, eleven months old—were burned to death. The house in which they lived was burned and the body of the mother was found lying near the head of the stairway with her two children in her arms, and it is supposed she was trying to escape by that means of exit when overcome by the smoke.

—The Augustinian Society, an institution formed to receive deposits of Roman Catholics in Lawrence, Mass., has failed under similar conditions as marked that of Archbishop Purcell, in Cincinnati. The depositors numbered about 700, most of whom were working people, and the amount of their deposits was $540,000. Mortgages to the amount of $110,000 were held so that the losses will not be total. One of the causes of the disaster is found in the fact that in 1872, the society then having a debt of $150,000, began a new church, adding to the debt $300,000, and using the money of the depositors to meet the obligations. The priests of the Society, in their discourses Sunday, promised that the money intrusted to their savings institution should be paid.

—A woman in Ottawa, Ont., while demented, poured oil on her clothes, and with a match burned herself to death.

—Superintendent Jasper of New York, says there should be a drill in "rapid dismissals" in all public schools every few days.

—Five patients of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, Va., were killed by taking medicine supposed to be poisoned. The patients dropped dead in their tracks immediately upon taking the doses. Several others are expected to die. The medicine had been poisoned.

—The ship carpenters and calkers on the Delaware River have given notice that if their wages are not raised by April 23d they will strike work for $3 to $3.25.

—An oil deposit is said to have been discovered in Saratoga County, N. Y.

—The bill prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the New York State prison passed the Assembly.

—A dispatch from Hong Kong says the United States steamer Ashuelot has been lost in the Asiatic storm; eleven of the crew were drowned. The Ashuelot is rated as an iron vessel, with paddles, carrying six guns: of 786 tons burden and 1,370 displacement. She has been abroad for some time. She was a double ender.

—Thomas Druse, a stowaway on the Glamorgan, from Europe, was detained by Captain Irving, of the Republic, on suspicion of being concerned in the Phœnix Park murders. The British Consul has taken charge of the case.

—A large gang of Arkansas convicts have been employed in repairing the levee near Helena. On Saturday they disarmed their guards, killed a planter and escaped. They broke up into small gangs and scattered, and made an attempt to reach the uplands. Should they succeed in doing this their escape will be easy.

—The prisoners in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., made a preconcerted attempt at escape on Friday, by a revolt and setting the shops on fire. The loss by fire amounts to $500,000, but not a prisoner escaped. The revolt broke out just as the prisoners had finished eating and were returning to the shops. The man who planned and directed the revolt, John B. Johnson, a safe-blower by record, was sent up there for twelve years from Shelby county, in last November, on conviction for highway robbery. The revolt was quieted by calling in troops.

—At Milford, Mass., thirteen school children were thrown from a double-runner sled which struck a tree and nearly all of them were picked up unconscious. A number of them were seriously injured.

—Dismal accounts of the desolation caused by the Ohio floods continue to come in. The low farming lands as the waters recede reveal sad pictures of ruined homesteads, farms and crops, and much suffering will follow. The New York *Herald* fund for the aid of these sufferers already exceeds $20,000.

—Fire Marshal Sheldon, of New York, believes the fire in the German Catholic School was started by a lighted match thrown into the closet by a girl.

—A murderer in the jail at Newaygo, Mich., died from terror, imagining the noise of a party in a neighboring house to be that of a mob about to lynch him.

—Ellis Craft, one of the Ashland (Ky.) murderers, was convicted at Grayson, the jury fixing the punishment as death.

—A new comet has been discovered which promises to be a brilliant one. It is in the constellation Pegasus.

—The Rev. Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, President of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, died in New York City on Friday. Dr. Chadbourne went to New York to attend the funeral of ex-Governor Morgan, and was taken ill on the train.

—Mr. Salmi Morse attempted again to give a full dress rehearsal of the Passion Play before several hundred people. At his new theatre in New York City. Before the play had proceeded far he was arrested by Captain Williams, and gave $500 bail. The authorities appear determined that the play shall not be brought out.

—The Warren line freight steamer Glamorgan, from Liverpool for Boston, was lost in mid-ocean, and her captain and six of her crew were drowned. The steamer Republic rescued the remainder, forty-four in all, but lost one of her own men. The disaster took place about 450 miles from Jamestown.

—One thousand marks have been sent from Germany in aid of the sufferers in the Ohio Valley.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—The Sundry Civil bill was reported to the Senate on Monday, with amendments.

—The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill providing for the increase of pensions to one arm and one leg soldiers.

—Messrs. Randall, Morrison and Tucker successively declined to serve on the House Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, and Mr. Speer, of Georgia, was finally appointed and accepted. Senators Bayard and Beck and Mr. Carlisle withdrew from the conference. The Republican members proceeded to consider the bill.

—Among the bills left unreported by the House Military Committee are the Grant Retirement bill and the bill to restore Gen. Fitz John Porter.

—The Republicans passed the Reed resolution authorizing the House to take up the Tax bill for the sole purpose of non-concurring in the Senate amendments and sending the bill to a conference committee. The vote was 129 to 22, and most of the Democrats did not vote.

—In the House Mr. Kelley (Rep., Pa.) moved to suspend the rules, take from the Speaker's table the Internal Revenue bill with Senate amendments, non-concur in the amendments, and appoint a conference committee of five members on the part of the House. Agreed to—yeas, 149; nays, 110. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall and Carlisle as the House conferees.

—Senator David Davis has resigned the Presidency of the Senate in order that a successor may be elected before Congress adjourns. As the present Congress expires on March 4, there would be no constitutional successor to the Presidency after that day unless the Senate chooses a President *pro tempore* in place of Mr. Davis, whose Senatorial term has ended.

—William H. Brown, a member of the first star-route jury, has been indicted for receiving, money to influence his action as a juror.

—The Senate passed the House Naval Bill with some amendments. The Senate also took up the Utah Bill.

—The resolution calling on the President for all correspondence which has taken place between the United States and Russia in regard to the treatment of Jews in Russia was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and adopted by the House.

—The Mississippi River Committee presented their report to Congress. It disapproves of the work of the Commission and commends the Eads jetty system.

—The Senate passed the Legislative Appropriation bill.

—The President has approved the decision of Secretary Chandler in accepting the resignation of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, and he is consequently no longer in the naval service. The affair between the Secretary and the Commander has created quite a sensation.

—The bill to appropriate $10,000,000 a year, for five years from the National Treasury to assist the several States in maintaining their common schools, was discussed in the House. Southern Representatives who spoke, entered the plea of poverty as one of the considerations in favor of the bill. They also demanded it as an act of justice for the older States, because they had never received National aid for education, and for all the Southern States, because of the emancipation of the slaves.

—During a discussion on the Public Printing in the Senate, Mr. Beck said he understood that the Public Printer was at the mercy of some outside association, both as to the wages he paid and the persons he employed. Mr. Anthony and Mr. Rollins declared the same thing, and Mr. Plumb said that the present Public Printer, when he came in, found the Typographical Union absolutely "running" the office, and had since stated that he did not believe it could be run without the consent of the union. Messrs. Voorhees, Howley and others declared that the printers had as much right to combine and protect themselves as other classes.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Accounts from the district of Gweedore, county Donegal, in the northwestern part of Ireland, indicate that the condition of the people is most distressing. The medical officer of the district reports that the children are much emaciated in consequence of their scantiness of diet and the general use of seaweed as the principal meal. There is a sick person in almost every house, owing to want of food.

—Thirty-five Bedouin chiefs were summoned to witness the hanging of five of the murderers of Professor Palmer and party.

—In moving his amendment in the English House of Commons to the Queen's address, Mr. Parnell said: "If there has been any reduction in the number of outrages in Ireland it is only because the people are being kept down by the brutal, terrible Coercion act administered in a brutal, terrible way." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 133 to 15.

—Forty students have been imprisoned at St. Petersburg for expressing doubts of the administrative ability of Count Tolstoi, Minister of Public Instruction.

—The village of Hillestad, near Lund, Sweden, has been burned, only thirty-two chimneys remaining.

—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is now known that twenty-two persons were drowned on Thursday by the wreck of a steamer in the Bosphorus."

Increase of Pensions.

The United States Senate passed the House bill providing for an increase of pensions in certain cases, amended to read as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty shall have lost one hand or one foot or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, shall receive a pension of $24 per month; that all persons now on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who in like manner shall have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or shall have been otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall receive a pension of thirty dollars per month; provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal section 4,699 of the Revised Statutes of the United States or to change the rate of $18 per month therein mentioned to be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which section 4,695 makes no provision.

That Spoon Story.

At the St. Louis Exchange recently, a prominent Southerner told Gov. Long of Massachusetts, that Gen. Butler while in command at New Orleans, had taken his family horses and kept them. He says: "I saw the team for the last time on a vessel bound for Boston, with a coffin full of spoons, several flat racks, and some cooking utensils and furniture." Somebody wrote to Gen. Butler about it, and he says in reply: "If anybody would believe that I would put spoons in a coffin, he would believe the rest of the story. Unless the coffin was of glass or left open, how could he see that the spoons were in it? It is enough to say that I had the carriage horses and carriage used by me when in New Orleans from a stable keeper there. The only two horses I brought away, were those I took to New Orleans from Massachusetts, and they came in a vessel thence to New York."

KILLED BY FEAR.—A glover's apprentice, at Prague, about 18 years of age, hanged himself the other day, and left behind him a letter to his parents, stating that he had been selected by a secret society to take the life of one of the chief officers of the police of Prague—Police Director Steipkal—and that he had committed suicide to evade the performance of this task. If he had not carried out the behests of the secret organization, the writer added, he would himself have been assassinated by his colleagues.

THE man who is always behind will have no followers.

Fashion Notes.

Cashmere jackets complete costumes of ribbed Ottoman silk and velvet.

Shoulder bows of ribbon are very fashionable set against the standing collar on the left side.

Rosettes of wool braid and a wide band of white Hercules braid trim English round hats of felt and of braid.

The first flowers of the season, narcissuses, jonquils, hyacinths, crocuses, violets and lilacs, are now fashionable for trimming evening bonnets.

Saponica, prawn and strawberry pink are the pale shades to be used to combine with all the dark fashionable reds, such as claret, garnet, strawberry and terra-cotta.

The high Bernhardt collar, stiffened by fine wires, is worn with a narrow square opening below the throat, which is filled in with lace. This is becoming to very thin ladies.

Stylish basques are sharply pointed in front and back, with very shallow side pieces. The shoulder seams are short and exactly in a line with the shoulder; the sleeves are close to the arm except at the arm-hole, where they are slightly bouffant.

New balmoral skirts have two or three steels inserted in the back widths to form a tournure. Moreen balmorals are gored perfectly plain from side to side, and the back breadth has two thick box pleats tied back to make them very full.

Scarf tunics braided with silver or gold are passed around the hips and knotted behind on the kilt skirts that are on wool dresses. Several rows of the braid are sewed around the kilt pleats nearly at the bottom.

Ladies who have fine arms wear the pretty sleeves that are drawn up two inches shorter in the outside than their inside seam; these are for day dresses; lace sleeves, or no sleeves whatever, are worn with evening toilets, but the long gloves for full dress conceal the tapering beauty of the arm below the elbow.

A mixture of dull brown and electric blue is very effective in the thick droguet or wool damask of which redingotes, coats, basques and tunics are made. The skirt of velvet made absolutely plain may be brown, red or blue, of the shade most conspicuous in the droguet, and the large buttons are of wrought metal, bronze, steel or gilt.

A charming costume for a young brunette has a pleated skirt of brown or orange striped terry velvet, with yellow stripes laid on the under side of the pleats. The bodice and tunic are of brown camel's-hair braided with rows of dull gold braid. The bonnet to wear with this dress has a kid crown with brim of brown chenille woven with gold cord. The strings are brown velvet ribbon, and a brown bird with a yellow head is apparently clinging to the left side.

Going Into Exile.

Capt. Thomas Osborne of the steamship which took Arabi Pasha and his companions in exile to Ceylon, and arrived at Bombay on January 16, has furnished the following account of the voyage: "We took Arabi Pasha and his associates and their families on board at Suez, and sailed from that port on December 27, bound for Colombo. They were seasick for the first two or three days, and after that they brightened up and were always more or less cheerful. Eventually, in fact, they became as happy as if they were going to paradise. "The dullest of the lot was Arabi. The exiled party went ashore in four squads. In the last one was Arabi. On landing the people crowded round him. I should call it fairly mobbing one. Some kissed his clothes, some got down on their knees and kissed his boots. The party were driven away in carriages to the Cinnamon Gardens, where they were located in some handsome bungalows. On the whole, I don't think any of them regretted his lot. They never exhibited any symptoms of fear, and believed a happy future to be before them."

A Costly Ball.

The New York *Herald* with an eye to statistics says that at a moderate calculation there were present at the Arion Ball, in that city, sixteen thousand persons. An estimate of the expense incurred by the society and its guests is as follows:

Rent	$3,000
Other cost of ball	$17,000—$20,000
Admissions	30,000
Wine sold	50,000
Other drinks	10,000
Hacks to and from the ball	40,000
Flowers bought and worn	15,000
Gloves and "fixin's"	25,000
Suppers eaten	10,000
Gratuities to waiters	5,000
Spent in hat and cloak rooms	7,500
Total	$212,500
Incidentals	5,000
Brandy and soda next morning	2,000
Very grand total	$219,500

A COSTLY TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.—A jury in the District Court of Cooke County, Texas, gave Mr. Edsall, a stock man, $3,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company for improperly repeating the letter "e" in the last word of a telegram, whereby plaintiff suffered a heavy loss. It appears that Edsall had gone to Montague and bought a lot of fine stock, and telegraphed his manager to meet him at Buffalo Springs with horses and "Shep." The operator sent it "sheep," instead of "Shep"—a dog. In rounding up and driving the flock of 5,000 sheep by forced marches from the ranch to Buffalo Gap, 125 miles, 1,500 lambs were lost, for which Edsall sued with the above result.

AN ASTOR'S JEWELS.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor has the largest and finest diamonds of any lady in New York—probably in America. They are remarkable for size and brilliancy, and represent a labor of years to collect, match, size and shade. It is only on rare occasions that she wears them, and when she does, detectives, who are splendid fac-similes of the society gentlemen of the period, accompany her to and from the house or place she visits. At home these diamonds are kept in a safe so built that to rob it one must needs knock down part of the house.

A Drunken Russian Buried Alive.

A Swiss, settled in Russia, sends to the *Bund* a strange story, taken from *Viedomosti*, a paper published at Samara, of a man being buried alive, for the accuracy of which the writer says that he can personally vouch. The story, besides the horror of it, shows how helpless the Russian system of government renders the people for whose benefit it is designed, and how utterly bureaucracy has crushed in them all spirit of initiative and independence.

The other day, so runs the account, a man was buried alive in Samara. His name was Tichonoff, and he had been employed as a writer in a machine depot. On the fete day Tichonoff drank heavily, and had an epileptic fit. For a long time thereafter he lay quite still and showed no sign of life, which led his wife and kinsfolk to conclude that he was dead. This happened on St. Silvester's Day, and to avoid keeping the supposed corpse in the house three days (for on Saturday preceding a festival no body can be buried), it was decided to lay him in the ground that very night after vespers, and arrangements were made accordingly. The body was removed to the cemetery church, where the Pope (priest) read the service for the dead. While this was going on (the coffin being uncovered) some of the bystanders noticed what seemed to be drops of sweat on the dead man's face; but this appearance being attributed to a few snowflakes which had fallen during the passage from Tichonoff's house to the cemetery, he was laid in the grave without more ado, and, the hour being late, very little earth was thrown over him.

When the grave digger went early next morning to the cemetery to complete his work he heard a sound as of groaning and struggling in Tichonoff's grave. Instead of forthwith releasing the poor wretch, the man ran to the priest to ask leave to disinter him. This request the priest refused, on the ground that he dare not touch a body once buried without the permission of the police. On this the sexton informed Tichonoff's wife of what had come to pass, and they went together to the chief of the local police. This gentleman said it was quite out of his power to give the required authorization, and referred them to the archimandrite, and the archimandrite, professing to be equally powerless, referred them to the procurator. In the end the agonized wife procured the authorization, without which nobody would act, and returned to the cemetery. But it was too late; five hours had elapsed since the grave digger first heard the groans, and Tichonoff was now dead beyond the possibility of doubt.

The poor fellow succumbed only after a mortal struggle. He had turned quite round in his coffin, and in his despair bitten his fingers, torn his flesh, and rent his clothing. This fatality, says the *Viedomosti*, "is due to no other cause than the senseless formalities which prevail in every branch of Russian administration." Mme. Tichonoff is suing the priest who refused to let the grave digger disinter her husband for damages, on the ground that he caused the latter's death by too slavishly obeying the letter of his instructions.

Another Great Defalcation.

The story of the defalcation of Mr. Gilbert L. Crowell, of New York City, by which over six hundred thousand dollars has been lost to the Tallman estate, is a startling announcement to the business men of New York, by whom Crowell was well known. Long associated with a prominent city bank as one of its most active officers, a shrewd and successful business man, his name was a familiar one on 'Change and in the street. He seems to have been so implicitly trusted by the heirs of the Tallman estate that they uniformly dispensed with the examination of accounts and securities, which sound business principles invariably suggest. Drawn into a disastrous mining speculation, Crowell's former shrewdness and former honesty deserted him. He blindly flung thousands of dollars into a mine where thousands had already been lost until his own snug fortune of $100,000 was gone. Then came the crisis, an urgent demand for more funds, and that fatal "moment of weakness" in which he was induced to touch the funds of which he was the trusted guardian. The rest of the story is the familiar one of loss upon loss and final confession, to those who had had such implicit faith in him, that the estate placed in his hands had been squandered. The old ladies whose estate Crowell has robbed are left in poverty. Other parties have lost their all through the theft.

Our Neighbor Mexico.

The standing army of the Republic of Mexico consists of nearly forty thousand men and is under the absolute command of the President. Detachments of it are stationed in almost every city. The garrison of the capital consists usually of about five thousand. Guards are provided at almost every railroad station, and on some of the railroads upon every train. The expense of maintaining the army consumes nearly a third of the whole federal revenue.

Precisely what this revenue is in detail or even in the aggregate it is impossible to calculate from the confused Mexican statistics. It may be roughly estimated, however, as in the neighborhood of $35,000,000 a year, its chief sources being the federal customs duties, the receipts from stamp taxes and a percentage of the revenues of the several States. Precisely to what extent the customs receipts are to be affected by subsidies to railroad builders in the shape of bonds receivable in payment of customs duties it also is impossible to calculate. In a recent unofficial publication a list has been given of railroad "subventions" to the amount of nearly $100,000,000, with specifications in detail; but many of these are imperative. The effect of recent commercial treaties of the Mexican government upon the federal revenue also admits of varying estimates. The greatest political need of the country at the present time is a truly inventive, farseeing, honest and able Secretary of the Treasury.

WIT AND WISDOM.

WHY are boots like door mats?—Because they are worn by the feet.

THERE are so many informers in Ireland that people living there ought to know a great deal.

THE slowest man ever heard of by the Rome *Sentinel*, was one who could not get out of his own way.

WE HEAR a good deal about the "rage for speculation;" but the rage generally comes after the speculation.

MANY a great man has attributed his success to his mother. Mothers do know how to make their sons smart.

A YOUNG man who keeps a collection of locks of hair of his lady friends calls them his hair-breadth escapes.

A LITTLE fellow three years old, who had never eaten frosted cake, asked at the table for a piece of that "cake with plastering on it."

THE notion of having your house connected with the church, by telephone, is utterly absurd. How's your wife to see bonnets by telephone?

"NEURALGIA" is the name borne by a charming girl of Iowa. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle, and was captivated by its sweetness.

LANGTRY did not do as well here as her manager expected. The supply of fools is becoming exhausted, or else some of them did not have two dollars.

YOUNG ladies who are pining to paint "flower pieces" are reminded that the flower piece that is the most attractive to the marrying man is a batch of good bread.

SOMEBODY has discovered that the word "tariff" was derived from the word "information." Nowadays, however, the two words are not synonymous.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"I HEAR smart men say dat time is different at different places. I believe dat's a fact, fur de time allers seems longer ter de boy what holds de hoss den ter de man what goes inter de whisky shop."

FIFTEEN hundred Piute Indians in Northern Nevada are starving. They are too lazy to work, too ignorant to steal, and the people out there will probably have to send some of them to the Legislature to get rid of them.

AN ENGLISHMAN made the members of the St. George's Club, at San Antonio, believe that he had fallen heir to an estate, and he borrowed wealth from them. The St. George is now spoken of as a "stuffed club."—*Texas Siftings.*

AN AUTHOR who was eulogizing his own works as containing much "food for thought," was rather taken back by the remark of a friend: "They may contain food for thought, but it is wretchedly cooked."—*Stillwater Sun.*

WE DON'T wish to alarm the American people, and we don't wish to create a panic in commercial circles, but we would like to say, from a profound conviction of eternal truths and imperative necessity, that "now is the time to make up clubs."

"FACT is," said the physician, "you don't take enough exercise." "Don't take enough exercise!" exclaimed the patient in astonishment. "Why, doctor, I belong to the Episcopal church and attend service every Sunday. For heaven's sake, what more would you have?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A MADISON (Wis.) journalis responsible for the statement that Miss Ella Wheeler, the Western warbler, is engaged to be married. We suspected as much when we read her recent poem, beginning: "I ask no gems of him I love." Her fortunate *fiance* will be able to pass by a jewelry store without shuddering.

CHINESE agriculturists who may notice anything unusual making its appearance through the soil, are requested to bear in mind the fact that the drillers for oil in Washington County, Pa., have penetrated a distance of 3,600 feet, and are still going on. A strong odor of Young Hyson can already be detected in the derrick.

A BROOKLYN lady caught a burglar in her room, and compelled him to marry her. Since this terrible punishment there has been a great falling off in the number of robberies in Brooklyn, and it is proposed to c

OXFORD CO. ADVERTISER

[Entered as Second Class mail matter.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1883.

F. W. SANBORN, Proprietor.

TERMS: $2.00 per year. When paid in advance $1.50. All papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Correspondence solicited on all subjects of local interest.

Administrators, Executors and Guardians desiring their Probate advertising published in the ADVERTISER, will please so state to the Court.

Advertising Rates.—One inch, one week, $1; For each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Cards of thanks, obituary notices, resolutions, etc., 5 cents each, or 3 cents per line. Legal Advertising inserted at the usual rates.

Address,

ADVERTISER, Norway, Me.

Recollections of Norway Fifty Years Ago.

BY D. P. S.

It is ninety years since five individuals, viz.: Joseph Stevens, Jonas Stevens, Jeremiah Hobbs, Amos Hobbs and George Lesley felled the first trees in the town of Norway; and in that part of the town subsequently called Rustfield, embracing about six thousand acres, which at this time was owned by the commonwealth of Mass. One year later Capt. Henry Rust of Salem, Mass., purchased this tract of land which afterward took the name of Rustfield. These first settlers came from Gray, Cumberland county, and in the autumn of A. D. 1786 whilst making their opening on the west shore of the Great Pennesseewassee, moved their families from Gray, to No. Four or Paris, where a small settlement had been made on the Stony Brook, and where a rude apology for a grist mill had been built. The mill at this time was tended by Samuel Ames, who with the five first mentioned pioneers moved their families into Rustfield the following year. All but Ames settled on the west shore of the beautiful Pennesseewassee. Ames became much attached to these pioneers and their families, and after visiting their new clearing in the spring of '86, resolved to cast his fortune with them in Rustfield, but not in the same locality. It was on the summit of what is now called Pike's Hill that the veteran miller, who ground the first grist in Paris, as he did afterwards in Rustfield, became a gleaner and winnowed his first grain, not on the lands of Boaz, but on the farm afterwards owned by Ephraim Briggs. When Mr. Ames was ready to move his family, consisting of a wife and three children, he procured a steady horse and made a sack, similar to old fashioned saddle bags, to throw across the horse's back. He placed a child in either end of the sack, and the other astride, and leading the horse by the bridle himself, his wife on foot taking along such cooking utensils as were necessary, they wended their way by a spotted line to Rustfield and climbed Pike's Hill. Two years later, in A. D. 1779, after Capt. Henry Rust had finished his new mill, Ames moved down to the mill and ground the first grist in that mill, which he assisted in building.

The pioneers of Rustfield were attracted by its magnificent forest trees, and the indications of its beautiful soil to cast their tents on the shores of the laughing waters of the Pennesseewassee and Norway to-day may well be proud of those noble men who struck the first blow for future civilization within her [illegible] They fought their last battles to establish permanent and happy homes for their posterity.

It was in A. D. 1787 that the first framed house was built in Rustfield, by Joseph Stevens, 16x20 feet. At this time Rustfield could have been purchased for $1,500, and contained 6069 acres, but when incorporated in A. D. 1797 it embraced 22,000 acres, including Lee Grant, Cummings Gore and three tiers of lots from the easterly side of the town of Waterford, and later by an addition of 1700 acres bordering on the northerly line of Otisfield.

The saw and grist mill in Rustfield were built in 1779, raised in June and finished in October. The saw mill was first tended by Thomas Cowan of Paris, and the grist mill by Mr. Ames, who continued its miller for fifty years. Ames built the first framed house in the village, 15x36 feet, and fifty years ago it was moved up above the village, north about one mile, and occupied by Elijah Jordan. Capt. Rust whilst building his mills employed all the new settlers on his plantation to work for him at fifty cents per diem, receiving in pay their lands at fifty cents per acre.

Bailey Bodwell built the first two story house in the village, and afterwards known as the Bartlett house. From 1776 to '79 the first settlers had the most of their milling done at Paris, though some of them substituted a hard wood block with a smooth hole in the end, into which the corn was placed and pounded into hominy or samp, as it was then called, and which now is quite a fashionable dish. A digression from the subject as indicated by the heading of this article is quite apparent, but for an apology will say, that I found it necessary to change the base in order to offer something acceptable in the future, if this subject should be continued.

Norway was settled in 1786, seven years later than Paris, and incorporated in 1797 eleven years after, and four years after Paris was. Paris was the eighty-second town incorporated in the State and Norway the one hundred and twelfth.

The first state tax assessed on Rustfield was seven pounds, three shillings and four pence. November 7th, 1791, to be collected by Dec. 5th next. Poll tax was 28 cents. The highest tax on real estate was 81 cents to William Parsons, and the lowest to John Cushman—one cent.

The first county road was located in 1795 by the Cumberland Board of Commissioners, commencing at the north line of the town, running in a southeasterly direction by Jeremiah Hobbs' Dea. William Parsons' over the Craige Hill to Craige's Mills in Hebron, and so on to Portland.

NORTH RUMFORD.

Hutchins and Howard hauled their last load of poplar to the river last week Tuesday. They have quite a pile of it.

The dancing school at Rumford Center will close this week with a ball.

The singing school at Rumford Point is progressing finely and will give a concert the last of the school.

The thaw Friday of last week makes a sled slip along nicely, but it left a number of bad slews in the road, causing quite a number of "tip overs." Lovejoy, who drives a four horse team and Andover tipped over just below the new river bridge with a load of corn, writer was no. A Runner with an immense the discourse is a sleigh tipped runner side appropriate and "fetch his horse to the [illegible] was the second one at it out of the snow [illegible] whole" a young fellow sitting upon a barrel upon a sled drawn by a pair of oxen, was suddenly, without a moment's warning pitched head foremost into a snow bank. You who have tried to set upon an empty barrel on a sled or cart can tell that fellow's feelings better than I.

Mr. Geo. Philbrick of Farmer's hill, was hurt Saturday of last week while at work for Marien Bros. at South Andover. He climbed up in a lodged spruce to cut it off and fell to the ground a distance of 15 feet, hurting his ankle and stomach severely. His stomach seemed to pain him the most. We trust that it is nothing serious.

North Waterford.

The dance at Mosher's Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 23d was a grand affair. Twenty-five couples partook in the festivities, and danced until the "wee" hours of morning.

Llewellyn Jordan, who has been logging in N. H. the past winter, has returned home.

A private school under the instruction of Miss M. E. Millett of this town, has been opened at this place.

Mrs. Henry Sawin, a highly respected and estimable lady, died at this place on Monday, Feb. 26th at the age of 46 years and 4 months.

Large quantities of lumber of all description has been hauled at C. Gorham Knight's Mill, the past winter.

Fred Hutchinson, who has been at work for Saunders & Kilbourne the past winter, returned home last Monday with one leg badly demolished.

H. J. Hamlin of this town is doing quite a business shipping cattle to Brighton.

Porter.

We have had another mild spell with a little rain, and the snow has settled several inches more, but it has cleared off again cold and windy. Although we are having a very rough winter here in the North, yet I find people in warmer climates have their troubles as well as we.

Oh that flea! that horrid sand flea!
I hope I never shall feel "the."
I am as glad as glad can be
That "pesky" flea has never found me.
Oh the snow! the beautiful snow!
Oh the wind doth blow fury blow!
But I would rather nearly freeze
Than be in Florida among the fleas.

Daniel Durgin and wife have served at the Town farm for the last two years. Their time expired Feb. 20th. We are told they discharged their duties faithfully while there. Charles Hidlen and wife have taken charge of the farm for this year. There are seven inmates, the most of them old and infirm, and will need much care.

Elmer Norton and Herbert, sons of Eben Norton, are going to Kent's Hill to attend the opening term of school there, which will commence in about two weeks.

Sidney Stacy, son of Sheriff Stacy, and his cousin Jennie Moulton, daughter of Moses S. Moulton, are attending school at Bridgton academy.

Charlie Chapman was very ill last week, but is now improving.

We will give the readers of the ADVERTISER an extract from a letter written to us by a friend living at Curran, Sangamon Co., Ill. 10 miles from the city of Springfield.

"We have had a very cold winter, and Feb. 2d one of the most destructive sleets that was ever known in Illinois. [illegible] ground, making the roads for the time impassable. Telegraph and telephone wires were torn down, and all trains stopped. The sleet was four inches on a level, besides what overflowed and drained off. It continued cold till the 14th, then rained a day and a night, the sleet all melted and we are almost deluged with water. The creeks and ravines look more like large rivers than small streams. They have run a train of cars loaded with iron on to each of the railroad bridges across the Sangamon river, in hopes to keep them on their foundation till the water subsides." We are inclined to think Maine about as good a country as any other after all.

OXFORD.

The valuation of the town as taken last spring was $169,646.00. The number of polls 342. Rate per cent, .042. The total assessment $8,379.95. School money from the various sources $2,294.07. The town officers bills for the year have been $310.45. The town clerk got $2.00 for his services; the treasurer $20.00; supervisor of schools $34.00; the collector of taxes $75.00 and the three selectmen divided $159.45 for their services for the year ending Feb. 15th. The average number supported on the town farm for the year has been 5¾; the present number on farm 6, with average age of 54 years. The total cost of running the farm is $896.88; caring for poor off the farm cost $271.07. The total liability of the town is $13,473.11. The nominal assets $6,582.57, leaving a balance against the town of $6,890.54. Mr. W. E. Holmes had supervision of the schools and makes a concise and we should judge honest report. There are 12 school districts in town. The statistical table shows that there has been 28 terms of school and 26 different teachers have been employed. Should we reckon the two terms of high school we should have 30 terms of school with 27 different teachers. This fact tells its own story. The amount of wages paid teachers is above the average in other towns. The lowest wages paid was $3.61 in district No. 2, the next lowest was $3.83. The table shows that a large per cent. of scholars in town do not attend school. We would advise that the truant laws be enforced and should conclude that the six dollars paid F. B. Andrews for "prosecuting parents of absent scholars" was a move in the right direction.—[Ed.

Robinson Mfg. Co. has laid in a cargo of 425 tons of coal recently.

At the town meeting held last Monday the old board of selectmen was elected, i. e., W. N. Thomas, first; C. S. Hayes, second and H. W. Coy third. Dr. A. L. Hersey was elected Supervisor of schools, A. L. Faunce, Constable; S. H. Faunce, Collector; Geo. E. Hawkes, Treasurer; Thos. Baker, Clerk. The selectmen were authorized to build an iron bridge across the Little Androscoggin at Welchville, and $2,000 was raised for that purpose.

Otisfield.

The following town officers were elected Monday: A. B. Lovewell, Moderator; Horace A. Hall, Clerk; Daniel M. Cook, B. S. Skillings, Chas. F. Hancock, Selectmen and Assessors; Wm. Lamb, Treas.; S. D. Jillson, Coll. and Cons.; Charles O. Small, Sup. S. Com. Raised for the support of schools, $1,090; for town charges, $1,600. The collector receives three cents on a dollar for collecting the money tax.

Mrs. Hillburn of Bridgton preached at the Gore school house last Sunday.

Whittemore Dist.

Items seem to be scarce. Peace and harmony prevail and also snow drifts. In many places the snow in the roads is above the stone walls. We are hoping that July will give some of these snow banks a sweat. Were it not for hope the heart would break.

I am particularly interested in the questions for the Ladies of P. of H. I like argument on different points.

2. I cannot answer from experience, but my mother always said that it was much easier to take steps when spinning.

6. To know just how much water plants need we must study the habits and nature of each. For example, place a colossium ivy in the same dish with a calla lilly and one or the other must suffer, for the more water the lily has the better it will thrive, under the same treatment the ivy would rot and be no more. I have made house plants somewhat of a study and find that different species of plants require different care.

7. The best method I have ever found to prevent moths from working in carpets is to sprinkle freely with fine salt before sweeping, enough is left in the carpet so the moths will not like to make their home there.

15. The question I believe is of "old rags." Some old woolen rags it certainly would not pay to work into any thing, ditto cotton, but in working up old rags I prefer to put them into carpets, and I think it pays, especially if we have time and but little money. I have now carpets on two bed rooms that have been in wear eight years, made almost entirely from old cotton and woolen rags, and they give no signs of wearing out. I had a rag carpet that was made of the same materials, namely "old rags" that I wore on our kitchen floor four years. It was the warp that wore out.

Norway Lake.

Last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were rugged days for March. The thermometer ranged from 10° above to 20° below 0, with a piercing north wind part of the time.

"Come, gentle spring!"

The republicans on Monday faced the "northers" home quite comfortably, while the opposition left a blue streak of profanity behind them on account of the weather.

Geo. E. Gibson has been nominated Trial Justice by Gov. Robie. So we see the Grangers getting the offices. We are glad to see friend Gibson promoted for he is qualified for most any office.

A few crows arrived in town the other day. Occasionally one comes out of the pines, but is very demure and speechless.

We are in receipt of fragrant flowers sent by Dr. O. N. Bradbury, from Yemassee, S. C., which are now in bloom on his lands in the sunny South. What a mistake our fathers made when they pitched their camps in the snow bound north.

South Waterford.

Town meeting excitement to-day, all democratic.

Cobb & Hapgood have some sap buckets for sale. See ad.

Mr. Robt. Douglass of Portland spent a few days in town last week, [illegible]

Mr. Will Monroe of this place is very sick with typhoid fever at his sister's, Mrs. Wood at Hyde Park, Mass. His aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Monroe are both with him anxiously awaiting the turning of the fever. Mr. Monroe died March 3d. See obituary elsewhere.

Mr. S. W. Cobb, our efficient P. M. has just received from Daniel F. Beatty a very fine organ for a most reasonable consideration.

There is in this place a little seabright hen eleven years old, and although she doesn't lay quite as well as sister Lovewell's pullets, yet she is in perfect health and as chipper as a bee.

Mrs. Jordan is in quite poor health and has been most of the winter, but hopes for better days in the spring.

Miss Augusta Howe has just returned from visiting her sister Mary in Stoneham, Mass.

There was a big turn out on Saturday to hear the lecture of Prof. Whitney, which was very able and interesting, creating quite an enthusiasm among the farmers. Subject, "Organization of the power and influence of the farmers, and the benefits arising from such an organization."

Take the ADVERTISER 25 cents worth.

Obituary.

William Sawin Monroe, who died in Hyde Park, Mass. on the 3d inst., was born in Boston, Feb. 1, 1860, being the youngest child of Josiah and Jane Monroe now of Waterford. His early life was passed in Waterford. his education being obtained in the school there and at the Academies of Hebron and Cumberland, from both of which Institutions he graduated with honor.

After leaving school he was for a time in the store with his father, first at Harrison and then East Waterford, but in the fall of 1879 returned to seek his fortune in the place of his birth, Boston. Here he was employed in various lines of business as bookkeeping and salesman until September 1881, when desiring more active employment, he accepted a position as conductor with the Pullman Palace Car Co. and after running a Western trip for a short time he was placed permanently on the run from Boston to Montreal, and but a few months ago was selected to have charge of the new car "Puritan," this being the most elegant and costly parlor car now running in New England.

During the recent Carnival at Montreal, he took a severe cold, became greatly exhausted from over work and exposure, and in this condition contracted that scourge of diseases, typhoid fever, from which he died after a lingering sickness of four weeks at the house of his widowed sister where he had made it his home since leaving the paternal roof.

He was a young man of sterling character and bright promise; ambitious, honest and faithful in the discharge of every trust, he at once gained the confidence of those by whom he was employed, and the friendship and love of those with whom he associated.

He made friends easily, and never enemies, his quiet, pleasant manners won him quickly all hearts, and his premature death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, among whom are his aged grief-stricken parents and five brothers and sisters.

The funeral services were held on Thursday last at the old homestead, and the body buried in the family lot at South Waterford.

A FEW OF THE CLAIMS PAID IN 1882,

BY THE

Travelers Insurance Company,

FOR LOSSES BY

DEATH AND DISABLING INJURY.

DEATH.

C.B.Simpson, La Fayette Ind.,	$8,000
R.E.Sherwood, Marshalltown, Io.	8,000
S. S. Foss, Bay City, Mich.,	7,500
J. S. Robbins, Terre Haute, Ind.	5,000
T. Fondey, Albany, N. Y.,	5,000
Duane L. Kent, Dorset, Vt.,	5,000
Lieut.E.Terry, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000
C. W. Norton, Verbena, Ala.,	5,000
M.C.Bogart, Adolphustown, P.O.,	5,000
Sam'l Smith, Winooski, Vt.,	5,000
W. Wagner, Canajoharie, N. Y.,	5,000
J. M. Peck, Flushing, N. Y.,	5,000
H.C.Blanchard, Jamestown, N.Y.,	5,000
S.L.Lanferty, Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,000
I. H. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.,	5,000
C. S. Cone, Jr., Cincinnati, O.,	5,000
C. D. W. Young, St. Paul, Minn.,	5,000
H. D. Chapman, Bement, Ill.,	5,000
E. T. Richards, Holyoke, Mass.,	5,000
Wm.T.Cate, Chattanooga, Tenn.,	5,000
J. F. McBride, Montague, Mich.,	5,000
H. McDougal, St. Louis, Mo.,	3,000
O. H. Covert, Great Neck, N. Y.,	3,000
Wm.H.Stephenson, Portland, Me.,	3,000
C. Stanton, Mystic Bridge, Conn.	3,000
Park Valentine, Bennington, Vt.,	3,000
E. B. Stoy, New Albany, Ind.,	3,000
Conrad Bishop, Troy, N. Y.,*	3,000
John Spencer, Westfield, N. Y.,	3,000
I. E. Moore, Chicago, Ill.,	3,000
H.Willard, Grand Rapids, Mich.,	3,000
August Brankman, Newburg, Pa.,	3,000
E. W. Develine, Denver, Col.,	3,000
W. H. McFry, Bement, Neb.,	3,000
Geo. B. Reynolds, Seattle, W. T.,	3,000
J. L. Smith, Chicago, Ill.,	3,000
R. H. Willis, Newton, Kan.,	3,000
C. H. Weinberger, Grand Rapids, Mich.,	3,000
E. L. Seymour, Delhi, N. Y.,	3,000
John H. Smith, Kankakee, Ill.,	2,500
C. K. Ross, Tacoma, W. T.,	2,500
George Yost, Mahanoy City, Pa.,	2,500
Wm.H.Miller, New York, N.Y.	2,000
Chas. Mott, Nyack, N. Y.,	2,000
Wm. Nash, New Britain, Ct.,	2,000
R. D. Thorington, Montgomery, Ala.,	2,000
F. Schneider, New York, N. Y.,	2,000
C.A. McLure, Adamsville, N.Y.	2,000
J. M. Bibbins, Williamsport, Pa.,	2,000
M.P.Squires, Williamantic, Conn,	2,000
E.H McKenney, Biddeford, Me.,	2,000
Frederick Eilers, Baltimore, Md.,	2,000
Louis Reitz, Olean, N. Y.,	2,000
Wm. Ryan, Hampton, N. J.,	2,000
E. J. Daniels, Melbourne, Mich.,	2,000
J. M. Pursley, Parsons, Kan.,	2,000
A. S. Phillips, Nathrop, Col.,	2,000
J. D. Ensigner, Belleville, Ill.,	2,000
W. L. Handy, Cedar Rapids, Io.,	2,000
Martin Hynes, Kansas City, Mo.,	2,000
W. B. Wilcox, Chicago, Ill.,	2,000
Noah Stokes, Nashville, Tenn.,	2,000
P. Halloran, Sacramento, Cal.,	2,000
Henry Huesman, Louisville, Ky.,	2,000
Frank Ivins, LaJunta, Col.,	2,000
W. H. Abel, Bridgewater, N. H.,	2,000
J.A.H.Lowery, Murphysboro, Ill.,	2,000
J. D. Ensigner, Belleville, Ill.,	2,000
Wm.C.Alexander, Hinton, W.Va.	2,000
Adolph Wertheim, LaSalle, Ill.,	1,500
Carl R. Schneider, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,500
Theo. A. Wessels, Phil., Pa.,	1,500
Sam'l R. Warren, Toronto, Ont.,	1,500
Albert P. Redway, Ilion, N. Y.,	1,500
Leslie Douglass, Brattleboro, Vt.,	1,500
Dennis Sweeney, So. Framingham, Mass.,	1,500
E. N. Lewis, Fitchburg, Mass.,	1,500
J.R. Williams, Parkville, Conn.,	1,500
John Dunningan, Clinton, Ill.,	1,500
T. F. Gorman, Hinsdale, Mass.,	1,500
Wm. Gartenbach, St. Louis, Mo.,	1,500
Robert Johnson, Manistee, Mich.,	1,000
O. C. Cole, Canton, N. Y.,	1,000
C. H. Utter, Saginaw, Mich.,	1,000
John Anderson, Clayton, Mich.,	1,000
J. H. Lyons, Stockton, Cal.,	1,000
Wm. Reese, Rosedale, Kan.,	1,000
John Stanton, St. Louis, Mo.,	1,000
George Stormer, Johnstown, Pa.,	1,000
D. J. Foley, Gualala, Cal,	1,000
C. A. Phelps, Mendocino, Cal.,	1,000
E. S. Sanderson, Westfield, Conn.,	1,000
J. Gallagher, Wilmington, Del.,	1,000
J. Boseley, No. Adams, Mass.	1,000
Geo. Stacey, Dudswell, P. Q.,	1,000
M. Stapleton, Oneonta, N. Y.,	1,000
G. W. Dow, Salem, Mass.,	1,000
W.E.Dudley, W.Lebanon, N.H.,	1,000
D. J. Lewis, W. Waterville, Me.,	1,000
J. S. La Bar, Jersey City, N. J.,	1,000

INDEMNITY.

John Cass, Hamilton, Ohio,	$1,300 00
J. H. Tressell, Alliance, Ohio,	1,000 00
L. D. Dixon, Chelsea, Mass.,	900 00
S. H. Newcombe, Marbletown, N. Y.	650 00
O.H.P. Williams, Sewickley, Pa.,	650 00
L. S. White, Peoria, Ill.,	625 00
P.A.Burdick, De Ruyter, N. Y.,	614 28
G. J. Bradish, Bayside, N. Y.,	550 00
B. Devoto, Georgetown, Col.,	550 00
W. E. Smith, Paris, Texas,	532 14
J. Sprunt, Wilmington, N. C.,	525 00
W. J. Piper, Barton, Md.,	525 00
D. H. Reed, Fitzwilliam, N. H.,	520 00
Sam'l Bennett, moline, Ill.,	520 00
H. B. Eaton, Camden, Me.,	480 00
C.N.Houghton, New York, N.Y.,	475 00
Chas. Dana, Brighton, Mass.,	464 28
Israel Putnam, Atlanta, Ga.,	412.50
G. L. Carman, Davenport, Io.,	400 00
J. L. Coburn, Lewiston, Me.,	390 00
F. E. Cook, Woonsocket, R. I.,	390 00
J. J. Beall, Mattoon, Ill.,	390 00
J. M. Dexter, Brunswick, Ga.,	380 00
O. B. Wilcox, Earlville, N. Y.	366 43
A. Spaulding, Linconville, Me.,	360 00
N. A. Elliott, Mansfield, Pa.,	360 00
J. A. Williamson, Renovo, Pa.,	350 00
S. H. Emrich, Kan. City, Mo.,	340 71
J. L. Simonds, Brattleboro, Vt.,	339 28
F. H. Stoddard, Northampton, Mass.,	325 71
J. H. Pitman, Boston, Mass.,	325 00
G. L. Walker, Hartford, Conn,	325 00
J W. Brown, New York, N. Y.,	325 00
W. I. S. Budlong, Ilion, N. Y.,	325 00
H. Bunker, Susp. Bridge, N. Y.,	325 00
J. A. Parker, Terre Haute, Ind.,	325 00
C. A. Koenigsmann, St. Joseph, Mo.,	325 00
B.B.Hotchkiss, New Orleans, La.	321 43
L.P. Birchfield, St. Joseph, Mo.,	314 28
C.L.Jeffords, Jamestown, N.Y.,	300 00
E.S.Monroe, Englewood, N. J.,	300 00
J. Y. C. Breese, Troy, N. Y.,	300 00
Luther Chase, Mohawk, N. Y.,	300 00
J.D.K.Horner, Baltimore, Md.,	300 00
W.C.Comstock, Leadville, Col.,	300 00
C. W. Case, Peoria, Ohio,	296 43
M. McIntyre, Owensboro, Ky.,	271 43
G.B. Litchfield, Bath, Me.,	260 00
Chauncey Ladd, Quincy, Ill.,	250 00
Olney Bailey, Dimock, Pa.,	240 00
W.C Johnson, N.Craftsbury, Vt.	228 57
J. H. Walsh, Boston, Mass.,	225 00
John Battersby, Albany, N. Y.,	207 12
Leo Frank, New York, N. Y.,	201 43
R. L. Banks, Albany, N. Y.,	200 00
G. W. Rich, Portland, Me.,	180.00
M. J. Finch, Elmira, N. Y.,	178 57
Wm. Bolan, Stillwater, N. Y.,	165 00
J. V. Martin, Owensboro, Ky.,	150 00
D. C. Helm, Columbia, Tenn.,	135 00
E. F. Spaulding, Dallas, Tex.,	114 28
C.F.Haines, Indianapolis, Ind.,	100 00
A. H. Green, Richmond, Md.,	93 43
W. Drumheller, Lansford, Pa.,	85 57
M. J. Carter, Ludington, Mich.,	80 00
B.J.McDermott, So. Boston, Mass.	75 00
Edw. Mountain, Danville, P. Q.,	74 28
M.A.Mummey, Cherryville, Pa.,	71 78
W. E. Roney, So. Ryegate, Vt.,	67 14
W. D. Crafts, Auburn, Me.,	60 00
H.M.Myers, Greenbush, N. Y.,	59 28
E.N.Babbitt, Springfield, Mass.,	55 71
W.Johnson, W.Bay City, Mich.,	50 00
D. W. Kirby, Murphysboro. Ill.,	45 00
Chas. Born, Belleville, Ill.,	40 00
Wm. Anman, Ashley, Pa.,	37 14
John Anderson, Braddock, Pa.,	34 28
James Anderson, Quincy, Ill.,	30 00
Leon Aner, Milwaukee, Wis.,	27 86
W.A.Andrews, New Britain, Ct.	23 57
L. L. Allen, Mumford, N. Y.,	20 00
W.R.Barkley, Turtle Creek, Pa.,	18 57
L. J. Baker, Penn. Station, Pa.,	17 14
James Bradley, Phœnixville, Pa.,	16 07
Isaac Bratton, Wilmington, Del.,	15 71
W. A. Brandon, Salem, Ohio,	15 00
James Benson, Johnstown, Pa.,	14 28
Wm. Bell, So. Boston. Mass.,	13 93
Chas. Benell, Moline, Ill.,	12 31
J. J. Brennan, Joliet, Ill.,	11 43
H. J. Berkley, So. Pueblo, Col.,	10 71
Alex. Bowland, Bellevue, Ohio,	9 64
Miles Lagrange, Richford, Vt.,	7 86
Wm. S. Layton, Wilmington, Del.,	5 39
H. C. Belden, Springfield, Mass.,	4 28
Thos. Lapping, Albany, N. Y.,	3 57
H. M. Pickel, Holidaysburg, Pa.,	2 86
B. J. Stripling, Harrisburg, Pa.,	1 06
E. H. Lawson, Burlington, Vt.,	86
Henry Bellinger, Albany, N. Y.,	71

☞These are but a small fraction of $7,900,000, paid by the Travelers to its Policy-holders.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Sec'y

FREELAND HOWE,
Norway, Me.,
Agent for Oxford County.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—February 21, A. D. 1883.

This is to give notice, that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1883, a warrant of insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said county of Oxford, against the estate of EDWIN THOMPSON, of Canton, County of Oxford, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1883, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed;

That the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law;

That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, to be holden at Probate Court room in said Paris, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1883, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. RONELLO A. BARROWS, *Deputy Sheriff* as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—February 20th, A. D. 1883.

This is to give notice, that on the 21st day of Feb'y, A. D. 1883, a warrant of insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, against the estate of JAMES T. FARNHAM of Lovell, in said county, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1883, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed;

That the payment of any debts, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him, or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law;

That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of said estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Paris, in said County of Oxford, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1883, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. JAMES L. PARKER, *Deputy Sheriff* as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—February 20th, A. D. 1883.

This is to give notice that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1883, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, against the estate of JOHN Q. MASON of Lovell, in said County, of adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 20th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1883, to which last named date interest on the claims is to be computed;

That the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him is forbidden by law;

That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their claims and choose one or more assignees of said estate will be held at the Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Paris, in said County of Oxford, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1883, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. JAMES L. PARKER, *Deputy Sheriff* as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency, for said County of Oxford.

OXFORD SS.—February 20th, A. D. 1883.

This is to give notice, that on the 21st day of Feb'y, A. D. 1883, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, against the estate of WILLIAM GAMMON, of Stoneham, in said County, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 20th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1883, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed;

That the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him, or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him is forbidden by law;

That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of said estate will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Paris, in said County of Oxford, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1883, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. JAMES L. PARKER, *Deputy Sheriff* as messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—February 28th, A. D. 1883.

This is to give notice, that on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1883, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, against the estate of ISIAH A. CALDWELL, of Oxford, in said county, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1883, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed;

That the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him, or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law;

That a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, to be holden at Probate Court Room in said county on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1883, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. JONATHAN BLAKE, *Deputy Sheriff* as messenger of the Court of Insolvency, for said County of Oxford.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

MARY WILKINS, late of Norway,

in said county deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY UPTON.

February 20, 1883.

OXFORD ss:—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1883.

On the petition of GEORGE F. McALLISTER, Administrator of the estate of John McAllister, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey two parcels of land in the town of Oxford, in said county, described in his petition on file in the Probate Office, at an advantageous offer of fifty dollars, to Lorenzo D. McAllister, of Oxford aforesaid.

ORDERED, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Co. Advertiser, a newspaper printed at Norway, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. R. A. PRYE, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

BIRD BATHS, Opal and Glass!

5 CENTS EACH, at

Hobbs' Variety Store, Norway.

FURNITURE!

Large Stock to be sold, Cheap for Cash, to reduce stock for winter.

Chamber and Parlor Sets!

OF ALL KINDS.

Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Spring Beds, Etc.

Call and Examine!

Goods delivered free on the Grand Trunk Railroad, within 40 miles of this village.

C. S. CUMMINGS, Norway, Me.

Special Notice!

T. G. GOODWIN,

Respectfully informs the public that he keeps on hand the needed assortment of

Burial Caskets,

which includes VELVET, CLOTH, and CRAPE covered.

—ALSO—

UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES!

Old Stand Main Street, near Academy.

Norway, Me.

THE

New Hub!

IS THE

Best Stove Made!

SEE IT AT

J. O. CROOKER'S!

This Stove combines all the improvements—economical in fuel, and fitted for Wood or Coal.

CROOKER has all the best

HEATERS

FROM AN

OIL STOVE,

—TO A—

$500 FURNACE!

A Full Line of HARDWARE! TIN SHOP connected.

J. O. CROOKER.

NORWAY, ME.

Norway Bakery!

C. E. RINES,

Baker and Proprietor.

Hot Rolls, White & Brown Bread,

Cakes & Pastry.

Every thing FRESH and Nice!

The Cart will run through Norway and So. Paris, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The team will collect BEANS for baking Saturday afternoon. If in want of any thing, speak to the Driver.

Nichols Latin School,

—Lewiston, Me.

Designed to give a thorough preparation for College.

Situated in the suberbs of a thriving city, and adjacent to BATES' COLLEGE, it offers advantages superior to those of any school in the State.

The course of study extends over three years, of three terms each—each term thirteen weeks in length.

Next Term begins

MARCH 27, 1883.

☞Expenses are as low as in any similar school in New England.

For catalogue, or further particulars, send to I. F. PRISBEE, Principal, Lewiston, Me.

NOW is the time to REGULATE your STOMACH and PRESERVE your HEALTH, by using

NOYES'

Spring Bitters!

Purely Vegetable, at

NOYES' DRUG STORE.

W. J. WHEELER,

Fire, Life & Accident Ins. Agent.

ALSO DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Music Stools,

AND

Instruction Books.

Office: Post Office Building. Ware Rooms, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Block,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Executor's Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

GEORGE G. PHELPS, late of Paris

OXFORD CO. ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for sale.
Sap Buckets—Cobb & Hapgood.
Coat Makers Wanted—H. N. Bolster.
Room Paper—S. L. Crockett.
New Goods—M. M. Phinney.
Super Phosphate of Lime—N. D. Bolster.
Travelers Insurance Co.
Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
Fertilizer—Mason Brothers.
Pianos and Organs—W. J. Wheeler.
Sheriff Sale.
Foreclosure Notice.
Second Meeting of Creditors.

Norway and Vicinity.

Geo. S. Ames and family have moved to Canton, Mass. They left last week. Mr. Ames has been successfully engaged in business here for many years. Mrs. Ames and daughter are well known in musical circles in this section and will be greatly missed. Probably Miss Mamie Ames, as a lady violinist is without an equal in the State.

At the Calico Ball, Monday evening, at Norway Hall music was furnished by Norway orchestra. The Gallery was well filled and there were about seventy couples in the grand march. As the name indicates the larger number of the ladies were dressed in calico costumes, and clearly proved that elaborate dress is not required to add to their own attractiveness or to make the evening enjoyable. The order contained some twenty numbers, and untill a late hour in the morning the merry dance went on. Supper was served at the Beal's Hotel. All the arrangements were complete and successfully carried out.

Mr Phinney has a new story to tell our readers in this issue. The prices quoted are sure to please.

Singing service next Sunday evening at Concert Hall at 7.

"Comrades," Baker's drama, in three acts will be presented by the Norway Dramatic club, for the benefit of the Harry Rust Post G. A. R., at the new hall Saturday the 17th.

Advertising is crowding us over the bars.

At the Calico Ball monday eve. march 5th the orchestra was invited to play "Return of Spring Waltz" and as a reminder the thermometer stood only fifteen degrees below zero at midnight.

At Noyes Drug Store you will find the best line of Easter Cards to be had outside the City call and see them.

Mrs. Brown, Artemus Ward's mother, is visiting at Henry Uptons.

The farm of the late Simeon Frost in dist. No. 4 is for sale. This property is very desirable and in excellent condition. The location is one of great natural beauty and the neighborhood a model of intelligence, thrift and good morals.

Wednesday evening of last week as the Amphiktyonics were returning home, they came near being demolised by a fiery steed which came suddenly upon them, and alarmed at their warlike apperance became unmanageable. The Amphiktyonics were quite cool and had sufficient presence of mind to jump into the snow drifts, which were near at hand. The only injuries received beyond the shock to each nervous system were a slight abrasion on the nose of the Treasurer and an indenture in the head of the Secretary.

March meeting was well observed and resulted in the election of the following officers: Moderator, Freeland Howe: Town Clerk, Capt. W. W. Whitmarsh; Selectmen, H. M. Bearce, H. C. Oxnard and F. M. Noble: Treasurer, Cyrus S. Tucker; Superintending School Committee, Eugene F. Smith; Town Agent, John A. Roberts. C. F. Lord will collect the taxes for the coming year and is to receive 1½ per cent. on a dollar. The town voted to raise a labor highway tax of $5,000.00, also to raise a money tax for town charges of $4,000.00. The school money appropriated was $2,550.00. A discount on highway tax, if paid in money before June 15th, of 25 per cent. will be made and 6 per cent. will be deducted from the money tax if paid before Sept. 15th. The town appropriated $50 for the observance of Decoration Day. Voted to pass over the article relative to Orrin Kimball's claim for damages, also the article referring to the discontinuance of a part of Beal street met the same fate. Voted to allow S. P. Frost to work out his money tax. Voted to tax dogs as per law. Adjourned. The defeated candidates are too numerous to note, but suffice it to say only republicans were elected.

John B. Hazen is doing some pretty big canvassing for the ADVERTISER. Some days he gets thirty or more subscribers. He is our authorized agent and will use you well whenever you meet him.

We are sorry that March meeting should have passed without the town taking any action relative to the coming centennial celebration and the continuation of the town history. A committee should have been appointed and something ought to have been done.

Camp Fire Friday evening the 16th.

A Drama and Farce will be given at Norway Hall for the benefit of the Universalist Society, Tuesday, March 13th. The following is the program:

DRAMA—"ABOVE THE CLOUDS."

Crazy Phil,	F. C. Briggs.
Alfred Thorp,	C. F. Whitman.
Amos Gaylord,	J. D. Wilson.
Howard Gaylord,	C. L. Pike.
Nimz Turtle,	Geo. A. Briggs.
Nat Naylor,	S. H. J. Hayden.
Chipps,	E. W. Ayer.
Grace Ingalls,	Mrs. O. W. Collins.
Hester Thorne,	Mrs. Lila S. Briggs.
Lucretia Gerrish,	Miss Nellie M. Pike.
Susy Gaylord,	Miss Ada V. Haskell.

FARCE—"SEEING THE ELEPHANT."

Silas Somerby,	James Grant.
Harry Holden,	Willis Jordan.
Bias Black,	George Murray.
Pat Murphy,	F. C. Briggs.
Johnny Somerby,	E. L. Tucker.
Rachel Somerby,	Miss N. M. Pike.
Sally Somerby,	Miss Elsie F. Favor.

Whole time taken by both plays two hours and thirty minutes. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Crockett's Drug Store, Norway, and Gerry's Drug Store, South Paris. Each ticket sold to South Paris parties entitles the holder to a stage ride to and from the entertainment free. Music by orchestra. Entertainment to commence at 8. Doors open at 7.

If you want a suit of clothes that fits perfectly, and is made upon honor call at Harry Lane's, where Mr. E. Bangs, one of Boston's best tailors may be found, who with Harry makes as strong a team in custom made clothing as can be found in the State.

The ladies of the Cong. Church will hold their circle at the vestry next Wednesday evening. They will have a fish and clam chowder supper. All are invited. A good time may be expected.

The C. L. S. C. will meet with Nellie Buswell March 16 Subject Shakespear's Hamlet.

North Paris.

The Western Maine Bee Keepers Association was organized at Mechanic Falls, Feb. 28th, by the election of the following officers: J. A. Morton, Bethel, President; J. B. Mason, Mechanic Falls, Vice President; W. W. Merrill, Mechanic Falls, Secretary; W. W. Dunham, North Paris, Treas. The prospect of this association is very encouraging indeed, and although the notice for the meeting was very short and limited, there were twenty enthusiastic bee keepers present, who entered their names as members. We were encouraged by the presence of Bro. A. F. Owen of Benton, a gentleman 76 years of age, who travelled about 75 miles to attend this meeting. The next meeting of the society will be held with Bro. W. W. Dunham at North Paris, on the last Wednesday of April next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. A free entertainment will be provided, and all interested in the science of bee keeping are invited to be present. D.

Twenty-five cents pays for this paper three months, to trial subscribers only. Send in the names.

BRYANT'S POND.

"Winter clings to the skirts of 'gentle spring',
Over the house tops it whistles and rolls,
Over the people and telegraph poles."
—*Dryden.*

On Tuesday evening there was a masquerade party at the Glen Mountain House Hall.

Lumber is coming in fast.

The Messrs. Mann Brothers have just received their lumber from Berlin Mills for the erection of their new factory, which they are soon to put up at Milton, on the spot where the Allen mill was burnt.

It is understood that Mr. Coffin will remain in the Glen Mountain House for the present.

News items are scarce.

The annual town meeting was held on Monday, and the following named officers were re-elected: C. R. Houghton, Town Clerk; S. L. Russ, S. B. Curtis, O. S. Dudley, Selectmen; James L. Bowker, Treasurer.

Harrison.

Mrs. Sarah W. Hill, widow of Benjamin Hill, died last Friday. She went to the town farm to take care of a sick woman, and was taken sick when she had been there a few days, and died after a brief sickness of four or five days. She leaves one son who resides in Mass., four grand-children and other distant relatives. Funeral services were attended last Sabbath, Rev. A. B. Lovewell officiating. Mrs. Hill was a member of the M. E. Church.

The following town officers were elected Monday: Charles E. Stuart, Moderator; Thomas R. Sampson, Clerk; Joshua Howard, Robert Wells and John Johnson, Selectmen and Assessors; A. K. Morse, Treas.; Wm. Chute, Coll. and Cons.; S. L. Weston, Sup. S. Com.

ANDOVER.

Cold! Colder!! Coldest!!! The thermometer 22 below zero Tuesday morning, March 6th.

At the town meeting Monday the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: moderator J. L. Chapman; clerk, Chas. Cushman; Selectmen A. A. West, John Talbot and A. O. Brugess; Treasurer, Wm. H. Talbot; Superviser of Schools, W. F. Corson. The meeting passed off very quietly. Party colors and prejudices were put one side.

We understand that our venerable townsman Mr. Lambert Newton, has gone the way of all the world and got married.

Fred C. Akers and Orvile Newton start for Kent's Hill the present week to attend the spring term of school.

The village school, after a two week vcation commenced Tuesday under the tuition of Mr. M. F. Corson.

A very sad accident occurred in this place Monday. While James A Young, son of Mr. Parker Abbott, was chopping wood near the house a stick flew up hitting him in the temple in such a manner as to produce death, though not instantaneously. He lived until Tuesday morning. O

North Norway.

School at Swift's Corner finished March 2d. The exhibition at the close was very interesting, consisting of dialogues, singing, reading, tableaux, etc.

Ernest Tracy, Albert Judkins and Frank Noble attend school at the village this spring.

Miss Emma Towne celebrated her sixteenth birthday by a party, thirty or more being present, and all "went merry as a marriage bell."

Mrs. L. A. Carter is still an invalid, but her friends entertain sanguine hopes of her recovery.

Johnnie Carter and George Hussey have lately returned from the woods of N. H. and are looking "fat as pigs."

A general time of visiting here. Dinner and tea parties seem to be the order of the day.

Over forty have signed the pledge at the temperance meetings, and "still there is room." Speakers from the village are expected at the next meeting, March 10th.

There was a good congregation at the chapel last Sunday. Nearly 70 attended Sabbath School. Elmer Dunn is superintendent.

Canton.

A very large amount of produce is being shipped from here this winter.

Quite a number of our young people are away at school to Hebron, Bridgton, etc.

Our Grangers gave an entertainment last week which added to their funds fifty dollars or more.

We noticed among the many strangers in town this week, Hon. J. C. Marble of Paris and Mr. Pincard of Montreal.

Immense quantities of various kinds of lumber, wood, bark, shook, boat timber, toothpicks, hoops, spools, boxes, etc. are being shipped from here to various places south of us. Four steam mills within eight miles of us, are running mostly to shook. An average of one car load of potatoes per diem, with large quantities of butter, cheese, eggs, etc. are being purchased and shipped from here.

The past week every town north of us for twenty miles or more has been represented largely by loads of produce in Market Square. Our railroad finds it very difficult to supply cars sufficient to move the accumulating produce as fast as it is received.

A large new store is about to be erected by Monroe Peabody in the square. Our merchants have been doing a thriving business during the past year. Many new enterprises are springing up. Rents are scarce and high.

South Paris.

The annual report says total valuation of the town last April was $981,673.00. Number of polls, 733. Money tax assessed, $10,300.43. Total amount of school money, $3,936.74. The average number on the town farm for the year has been 5⅔. The expenses on the farm, $751.14; receipts, $750.62, making a balance against farm of 52 cents. The liquor agent reports a net profit of $18.98. The agent has sold $620.13 worth of liquor for the year. The three selectmen received $330 for their services (for the year A. D. 1882.) Clerk, $9.00; Treasurer, $50.00; Collector, $154.00 and the Supervisors of schools $100.00. The town liabilities exceed the assets $823.26. The rate per cent. was $ 4-10 mills on a dollar.

N. D. Bolster has a car load of Bay State Superphosphate for sale at manufactures prices. See ad.

The statement of the Imperial fire insurance company of London is seen elsewhere. W. J. Wheeler, agent.

H. N. Bolster advertises for custom coat makers.

Some interesting items are crowded out this week.

Welchville.

A very agreeable oyster-supper-party was given on Tuesday evening of last week at Jones' Hotel by the proprietors of the Harper Woolen Mill to the operatives and several other invited guests. The Company was represented by Mr. J. B. Libby of Portland, whose liberality conduced largely to make the occasion a perfect success. Besides the oysters, which were finely cooked and served, the tables were furnished with a profusion of fruits, cake, etc., the arrangement of which was highly creditable to the hostess. After supper the guests were pleasingly entertained with vocal and instrumental music and quite a number woke the "wee sma" hours with the gay and delightful game of Copenhagen. In general arrangements for the entertainment and their admirable execution, mine host Jones and his efficient corps of helpers added to their well-known enviable reputation.

Horatio Smith, our enterprising fish dealer, is doing much good with occasional lectures and circulating the pledge.

MASON.

At the March meeting the following officers were elected: Moderator I. A. Bean, Clerk J. C. Bean, Selectmen J. H. Bean, Daniel Morrill F. I. Bean, treasurer F. I. Bean supervisor of schools J. H. Bean, agent J. C. Bean.

We will send this paper three months on trial to new subscribers for 25 cents.

Naples.

Two aged citizens are in very feeble health, John Connell anb Eben Choate.

Llewellyn Barton closed a successful term of school at the village last week. He has returned to Bowdoin college.

MARRIED

In Harrison, Feb. 22, Everett F. Bowker, of Paris, and Miss Ada E. Young, of Harrison.

In Norway, March 1, by Rev. A. Wiswall, Mr. Lambert P. Newton, of Andover, and Mrs. Mira W. Parington, of Norway.

DIED

At North Waterford, Feb. 26, Mrs. Henry Sawin, aged 46 years and 4 months.

At Otisfield, March 4, Edward P. Patch, aged 53 years.

At Oxford, Marh 3, Georgia A., wife of H. G. O. Perkins, aged 34 years.

At West Poland, Abigail, widow of the late Moses Herrick, aged 81 years.

At Harrison, March 2, Sarah W. Hill, aged 67 years and 5 months.

At Hyde Park, Mass. March 3, William S. Monrow, aged 23 years.

For Sale Cheap.

A large lot of nice buckets suitable for catching sap. For further information inquire of COBB & HAPGOOD.
So. Waterford, Me.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Maine. Oxford, ss.

Taken on execution and will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder on the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1883, at, two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Elm House in Norway village, in said county, all the right, title and interest, which David R. Holden of said Norway, has or had on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock and ten minutes in the afternoon, being the time when the same was attached on the original writ, in and to the following described real estate, viz.: A certain lot or parcel of land situated in said Norway, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the north-west corner of George A. Cole's land on the southerly side of the road leading from Norway village to Frost Corner, so called, thence south fifty-five degrees west thirty-eight rods to land of Horne and Bearce, thence north fifty-five degrees west eighty-one rods to the aforesaid road, thence easterly on the line of said road to the first named bounds, containing eleven acres and one hundred and seven rods more or less, being the same premises mentioned and described in the deed of Geo. P. Whitney to said David R. Holden, dated Nov. 12, 1881, and recorded in the Oxford County Registry of Deeds at Paris, in said County, Book 200, Page 150.

Also one other piece or parcel of land in Norway village, in said Norway, and bounded as follows, viz.: Easterly by sarah P. Crockett's land, north-easterly by the stream leading from Pennesseewassee Pond, southerly by Water Street, and westerly by Bridge St, being the stand known as the Crockett store and lot, and the same conveyed to said David R. Holden by H. M. Bearce and Walter S. Abbott by their deed dated November 8th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, at said Paris, Book 200, Page 152, reference being had to said deeds for a more particular description of said premises. The last mentioned lot or parcel, called the Crockett storelot being subject to a mortgage deed dated April 26th, 1882, consideration two hundred dollars, recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 197, Page 129.

Said sale being made in Pursuance of Chapter 80 of the Public Laws of the State of Maine for the year A. D. 1880.

JONATHAN BLAKE, Deputy Sheriff.

March, 3, 1883.

Notice of second meeting of Creditors in Insolvency,

To the Creditors of Christopher M. Daicy and C. M. Daicy & Co., of Paris, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, Insolvent Debtors:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That with the approval of the Judge of the Court of Insolvency for said county of Oxford, the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent is appointed to be held at the Probate Court Room, in Paris, in said county of Oxford, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1883, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

You will govern yourself accordingly.

Given under my hand and the order of Court, this twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1883.

HERRICK C. DAVIS,
Register of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

Notice of Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given that, Sarah Durgin, of Stoneham, in the county of Oxford by her mortgage deed, dated the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1875, recorded in the Western District of the Oxford County Registry of Deeds, Book 62, Page 76, conveyed to Lewis Libby and Charles Johnson of Gorham, in Cumberland County, a certain parcel of real estate situated in said Stoneham, and described as follows: A certain parcel of land situated in Stoneham aforesaid, and being the homestead farm on which said Sarah Durgin then lived, and being the same land that said Sarah Durgin had of William Adams, and bounded on the north by land of Hasty Gammon, west by land of George McAllister, south by land of Solon Plummer and Nathan McAllister, and east by land of William Adams. That said Libby and Johnson, mortgagees, claim the above described parcel of real estate under and by said mortgage, and that the conditions of said mortgage have been and are broken, by reason whereof said Libby and Johnson claim a foreclosure of said mortgage, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

LEWIS LIBBY,
CHARLES JOHNSON, } Mortgagees.

Dated at Gorham, March, 3d, 1883.

BAY STATE
Bone Super Phosphate OF LIME!

Warranted the Best

Fertilizer

In the market!

A Car Load Received and Ready to Deliver.

Special Terms to Every Cash Buyer!

N. D. BOLSTER.
South Paris.

M. M. PHINNEY

Has just received another case of nice

Dress Cambrics!

Price only 8 1-2 cts.

We have also received a very large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS that we propose to sell cheap.

I shall offer some Bargains in

Black Dress Silks,

at $1.22, $1.37, $1.50, $1.67, & $1.75 per yard.

These Silks need only to be examined to be appreciated.

Also, a Large Stock of

Black & Colored Dress Goods,

In Plain and Fancy,

from 8 cents to $1.25,—together with a full line

Dress Trimmings.

We also have a Large Line of Novelties for Men and Boy's wear.

Also, a New Line of VEILINGS! IN ALL COLORS.

Also,

HAMBURGS!

Laces, Hoop Skirts,

AND A LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE FANCY GOODS.

Please call and examine them.

M. M. PHINNEY,
Norway Village, Me.

Room Papers

FOR 1883

OUR

SPRING STOCK!

Now opened for inspection.

Small lots at special prices.

S. L. CROCKETT,
Pharmacist.

Norway, Me.

2 Custom Coat Makers Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, AT

H. N. BOLSTER'S,
South Paris, Me.

March 5, 883.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company,

OF LONDON.

United States Branch Statement,
January 1st, 1883.

ASSETS:

Real estate unencumbered,	$250.00 00
United States Government Bonds,	759,851 12
Virginia State Bonds,	31,504 00
Tennessee State Bonds,	8 200 00
West Virginia State Certificates,	3,511 68
Uncollected Premiums,	120,374 89
Cash in hands of Trustees,	50,000 00
Cash in office and banks,	2,437 12
Rents due and accrued,	3,741 67
	$1,220,620 48

LIABILITIES:

Unpaid Losses,	$42,361 71
Reserve for Reinsurance,	407,866 10
All other Liabilities,	10,000 33
Surplus,	760,292 34
	$1,220,620 48

Business during the year 1882.

INCOME.

From Fire Premiums,	$647,278 26
From Interest,	24,366 30
From Rents,	21,375 00
	$697,019 56

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Losses,	$418,638 40
" for Commissions,	113 561 02
" for Salaries, etc.,	57,377 64
" for Taxes,	17,812 60
All other payments,	9,137 53
	$616,538 09

R. D. ALLIGER, *Manager*, New York.
W. J. WHEELER, *Agent*, South Paris. L. W. FIFE, Fryeburg. A. S. HATHAWAY, Canton, Maine.

Notice of Assignee of his Appointment.

At Paris, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1883.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Anthony Lafaire of Norway, in the county of Oxford, insolvent Debtor, who has been declared an insolvent upon his petition by the Court of Insolvency for said county of Oxford.

JONATHAN BLAKE, Assignee.

Farm for Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale, the SIMEON FROST FARM, situated in School Dist. No. 4, Norway, Me. Said Farm contains 72 acres, well divided into tillage, pasture, and woodland. Farm, Fences and Buildings, in excellent condition. Easy terms of payment.

A rare chance to obtain a good Farm, in a good neighborhood, at a reasonable price.

For terms, &c., inquire of L. D. Hobbs, Norway Lake, or address the subscriber, at Westford, Mass. WM. E. FROST.

J. F. HUNTINGTON & CO.

WILL OPEN

SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1882,

IN THE

New Block, Norway,

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing

GOODS!

Hats & Caps,

To be found in Oxford County.

We shall offer BARGAINS in

Over Coats, Suits, Hats, & Caps.

Remember the prices tell! and if you are in want of an Over Coat, a Suit of Clothes, or a pair of Pants, Under shirts or Drawers, Gardigan Jackets, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Neck Wear, or anything usually kept in a first-class Clothing Store. That it will be for your interest to call at the

New Store

before buying. We also carry a line of fine

WOOLENS,

from which we shall make

CUSTOM WORK

to order, and warrant work and fits

A NEW LOT OF

Birthday Cards!

At NOYES' DRUG STORE,
Norway, Me.

WANTED.

More Room!

AT

ALLEN'S SHOE STORE!!

Consequently, I am going to sell during the month of *March*, all the

LATEST STYLES OF

Ladies' and Gents'

Boots, Shoes,

AND

RUBBERS,

At less than former Prices! to make room for my

Large Stock of Spring Goods.

J. F. ALLEN.

Norway, Feb. 23, 1883.

Great Improvement

—IN—

PHOTOGRAPHS.

1st. We have engaged for 1883, one of the best Artists in America, whose finely painted portraits took the first premium at the Centennial; also at the late International Art Exhibition, at New York. He will finish all our Card and Cabinet Photos, and do the painting on our large copies and portraits: *thus giving our customers as good work as can be done anywhere in any of the large cities.*

2d. Our improvement in Lenses, give a more *natural picture* than can be made with the old kind. Good judges call our Photos the *most natural they ever saw.*

With our improved facilities and skilled Artist, we can guarantee *perfect satisfaction in every case.*

Best Cabinets, - - - $3.50 per Doz.
Card Photo, - - - - 2.10 for 18.
8x10 Photos, from life, or copy, $1.50.

Nicely finished in India Ink or color, 50 cents more.

J. K. CHASE, Artist,
Oxford Maine.

SAMUEL RICHARDS,
DEALER IN

Watches, Clock, Jewelry, Silver

AND

PLATED WARE,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Adjusting.

DENNIS PIKE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

Hard & Soft Soap.

Factory on Paris street, NORWAY.

Ashes and Grease taken in exchange for Soap. If in want of Soap, speak to Mr. Pike, or drop him a postal card, and you will be promptly served.

FREELAND HOWE,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
NORWAY, ME.

To Let.

The rooms now occupied by Mrs. Trombly, next door to Whitcomb & Locke. Possession given about January 1st, 1883. Apply to EDWIN W. HOWE.

Great Variety of

TOBACCO!

A Large Assortment of

CIGARS!

Pickles & Preserves.

Canned Goods!

Sweet Corn, Green Peas, Pears, Tomatoes, Etc., Etc.

Nuts and Confectionery, Oysters,

FRESH FISH,

Tongues and Sounds,

&c. &c. &c.

JOHN F. FITZ, Norway.

A NEW LOT OF

Box Stationery,

Of all Qualities and Designs, at

NOYES' DRUG STORE,
Norway, Me.

See the Large Coffee Mill!

THE LARGEST IN TOWN!!

C. N. TUBBS & CO.
Are selling nice TEA and COFFEE *CHEAP!*

All kinds CANNED GOODS, Currant, Cocoanut, Citron, &c., &c.

Special Bargains in Small Lots of

Room Paper!

For the next 60 Days,
At NOYES' DRUG STORE.

FOR SMALL MONEY.

Rubber Boots!

PURE SOLID GUM!!

Fine and Heavy Stock.

Rubber Overshoes and Watertight BOOTS!

JACKSON CLARK,
Norway Block.

Bone Meal

—AT—

Noyes' Drug Store.

JUST OPENING!

New Dry Goods

From Boston. Sheeting Remnants Cheap.

Norway, Feb. 23, 1883. C. N. TUBBS & CO.

YOU CAN FIND

—AT—

Elliott's Clothing Store, Norway.

Nobby Hats

OF ALL KINDS!

SPRING STYLES Just Received!!

Also, SUITS to fit all ages from 4 to 90, Prices as usual, high!

Call and see. No trouble to show goods.

Whitcomb & Locke

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

CONSISTING OF A GOOD LINE OF

BLACK AND COLORED PLUSHES,

VELVETS AND SILKS,

Black and Colored Cashmere,

SHOODA CLOTHS, PLAIDS, &c.

We have

Suiting Flannels

in all the new shades, at BOTTOM PRICES!

We would especially invite attention to our

Ladies' Vests!

at the popular price of 50 cents, which we claim to be the best vests for the money to be found anywhere.

We also have

LADIES' VESTS & PANTS

in better quality in White and Scarlet.

GENTS' UNDER WEAR,

in great variety.

Our Stock of

Woolens & Shirting Flannels

is large and will be sold low.

We have added largely to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers!

An examination of our Hand Sewed work for Mens' wear is invited.

Ladies' French & American Kid Boots,

In different widths.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

which we will sell at *Lowest Living Prices!*

GOOD

Box Stationery!

For 15 Cents, at

NOYES' DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

Cyrus S. Tucker

Has for sale at the *lowest living prices,*

BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES!

Woolen Lap Robes, Horse Blankets of every kind. Trunks, Valises, Satchels, etc., etc.

Sale and Custom Made

HARNESSES!

All kinds of WHIPS on hand. All goods warranted as represented.

Shop and Store, Main St.,
Norway, Me.

WHITCOMB & LOCKE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

300 Bbls. New Flour

of different grades, which they are selling at prices that will pay anyone to lay in a year's stock.

Rollers, Winter and Spring Patents!

For those who want the best Flour to be had, we recommend PILLSBURY'S Best. All flour warranted.

O. M. CUMMINGS,

Livery and Feed Stable,

Norway, Me.

Proprietor of GIPSY & QUEEN.

Passengers conveyed to adjoining towns at reasonable rates.

Stable on Danforth Street.

G. P. JONES,

DENTIST!

Norway, - - - Me.

Dr. C. A. CLARK, is with Dr. JONES.

A New Departure!

TO THE LADIES! I have just received a FULL LINE of HATHAWAY'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE

UNDER-CLOTHING!

which all are invited to call and examine.

MRS. A. B. CHASE,

Sole Agent in Norway, for HATHAWAY'S UNDER-WEAR, manufactured at Waterville, Maine.

Canned Goods!

ALL KINDS.

CHERKIN'S

Mixed Pickles;

CHOW CHOW.

Pepper Sauce, Halford's Sauce,

Tomato Sauce and Ketchup.

ALSO,

Jellies, Sardines, Olives, Prunes,

and a great variety of goods usually found in a first-class grocery store.

Call and see, at

F. H. Noyes' Grocery Store.

Try a 10 cent Bar of

Toilet Soap!

SOLD AT

Noyes' Drug Store,
Norway, Me.

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

These manures are the richest fertilizers now manufactured, and the best substitute for, and costing *much less* than guano, which is now practically out of the market. Unlike guano, they *are not stimulants* and *exhaustive*, but *permanent* and *lasting*, being composed of bone, potash, etc. You can draw at one load enough for 3 to 5 acres, or as much plant-food as is contained in 20 loads of ordinary stable manure. Corn, potatoes, hay, etc., are bringing such good prices that it will pay to use the Stockbridge extensively. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO
BOSTON & NEW YORK.

MASON BRO'S,

Agents.

Norway.

We have this day marked down our entire stock of

Millinery!

Shall sell LESS THAN COST SPRING GOODS!

M. E. CROCKETT,
Opposite Post Office, Norway, Me.

PURE

Teas,

Coffees,

—AND—

Best Spices, of all kinds!

—AT—

C. W. HOLMES'

AT

THE FALLS.

Salt, Salt, Salt, Salt, Salt!

For Sale or to Let!

Store corner Main & Pleasant Streets.

Inquire of Mrs. E. C. SMACKLEY,
(1567) Norway, Me.

WASHED ASHORE.

To-night there is a storm at sea;
I hear the breakers roar;
There comes across the grassy lea
The thunder of the shore,
And pity burns beneath my soul
For those upon the deep.
Kind Saviour Christ, do Thou control
The waves, and bid them sleep!

A week ago, one walked alone
Across yon sandy beach,
And close beside a rocky stone,
Out of the billows' reach,
He found, washed up 'mid weeds and shells,
These letters, stained and worn—
Sad records of some heart that dwells
All lonely and forlorn.

Some sad-eyed woman dwells remote
From the tempestuous sea,
And months ago these letters wrote—
An aching heart had she;
Her sailor-husband far away
Bore in his faithful breast
Those lines of hers which speak to-day
Of home, and love, and rest.

She tells him of her lonely life,
And how she prays that he
May not forget his loving wife
While on the stormy sea;
And how she asks that God would keep
His vessel from all ill,
And, as of old, make winds to sleep,
And furious waves be still.

Alas! a schooner on our shore,
By stormy billows tossed,
Went down amid the tempest's roar,
And every soul was lost!
So still, a woman, heavy-eyed,
May wait in hope at home,
For him whom neither wind nor tide
Shall help across the foam.
* * * * * * *
Ah, me! the wind blows loud to-night,
Christ save poor souls at sea!
Burn brightly every beacon-light
Wherever ships may be.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

Girls on a Farm.

After what has already been said about out-of-door work for girls, the question comes up whether any have ever tried to manage a whole farm.

Yes; one of the best-managed and best-paying of the smaller farms in a certain rocky New England town, is at this moment owned and is being carried on by two maiden women, sisters.

Their father lost his property when the younger was thirteen, and after that he hired a farm, taking it on shares; but he seems to have made bad trades, was unfortunate, and though he changed about from place to place, did not better himself.

Meanwhile the children scattered as they grew old enough to take care of themselves, the boys eventually settling in life and having families of their own. The three girls went to a cotton factory, where they worked until they had laid by money enough to buy a small farm. One died, and the two others took her earnings and put with their own, and so were able to accomplish the sacred purpose of all those years of toil, and secure a place which should be a home for their parents, now getting along in years.

It took nearly all they had to pay for it and buy some cattle to stock it with; so they were not able to hire a man to help, and it was clearly the duty of one to work out of doors with her father, while the other cared for the house.

The very small sum they had left they put into a savings bank for a "rainy day;" and then and there they began life anew, owing no man anything, and resolved never to be in debt. The mother was feeble, and the father not very strong, so there was enough for these two brave girls to do. Dorothy stayed in the house, attending to the dairy and general work; and Rebecca went out with her father into the fields, helping plant and hoe, and do the haying and harvesting; and in winter she took all the care of the barn to save him from exposure. As he grew older, more and more devolved upon her, and for the last eight years of his life he did nothing at all.

The farm has sixty acres, an orchard, a pasture, fields for tillage and mowing, and a piece of woodland which supplies the family with fuel—just enough land, and none to spare. They do not have to buy wood, hay, grain, fruit or vegetables. They appear to have selected wisely, and their little "place" is all they could ask for.

This last year they raised thirty bushels of oats, fifty bushels of corn on the ear, and thirty bushels of sizable potatoes besides many small ones suitable for feeding out to the cows. They dried one hundred-weight of apples, and sold over one hundred pounds of butter, having on hand at the time, they told me, a hundred and twenty-five pounds, waiting for a rise in the price. Besides they had some profit from eggs; and they had boiled down two barrels of cider ready to be used in "Shaker apple-sauce." These were the chief items. The hay is fed out on the place.

They keep four cows, and generally find the dairy part of their farming the most profitable. Their butter is so nice that it always commands the highest price. "We have to plan according to circumstances about our produce," said Rebecca, "and watch the market as men would."

Neither of them has ever held plow or driven, mowed or reaped but they have done nearly all other kinds of farm work. They hire a man to do the harder part. And they ask advice of some experienced neighbor of the other sex, about "laying down" a piece of land, and "the rotation of crops." They manage carefully, and sell what they have to spare.

They have now spent by far the greater part of their lives on that sunny little farm in the hollow, and are getting to be elderly women.

They have had more than they hoped for—a home for the parents, who both lived to be over ninety, and who had no cares or debts after these filial daughters took matters in their own hands; and they have had a good living, and are better off than when they began. For, besides owning the land and the modest house with its substantial and well-kept antique furniture, they have considerable money out at interest, "enough to carry them both through."

They have a common purse so far as their mutual interest is concerned, but if one wishes to buy a book, or subscribe for a newspaper, or go on a journey, she uses her own money. They have labored no harder than thousands of women who have nothing to show for it, while they have prospered in every way. They are sound-minded and intelligent, and have the respect of every one.

They are healthy and cheerful, and it is a pleasure to talk with them and to see their snug home, with its cosey out-buildings, for the cows and pigs and poultry, and the picturesque bit of garden and orchard, and the out-lying fields.

Such is their simple, true story; and why cannot other girls who have laid by a few hundred dollars do as well?

Another woman in the same time has done even more than these. She has had the entire care of a farm of one hundred acres for twenty years—the old homestead of her family where she was born and brought up.

In her youth she learned a trade and worked in a shop, but the confinement was injurious to her, and so she went home and began to help her father in the corn-field and about the haying and harvesting; and she feels sure that by the change she saved her life.

From being in a dangerous condition with death threatening her, she became robust, and now, at sixty, is so strong and well that she looks as if she might live to be a hundred.

From necessity she gradually began to assume the whole management of the farm, having no brother, and the property eventually came into her hands. She now does her own work, just as any man-farmer would, plows all day, harrows, plants, sows, reaps.

She told me that she cuts twelve tons of hay (in which, of course, she has help). And last year she herself picked from her orchard two hundred and fifty bushels of apples; she raised thirty bushels of potatoes, doing all the work, besides a great deal more.

As a sample of her in-door work, it may be said that she made and sold from her three cows, two hundred pounds of butter, having churned seventy between the middle of October and the following January.

She seemed, on my visit to her, perfectly willing to tell about her methods and her success; and her opinion was that women would do best in the dairy business. She has tried raising young stock, and in some years it is profitable, selling the animals when two or three years old. She always keeps an excellent horse, and does most of her work with him, but occasionally has a neighbor come with a yoke of oxen.

The day we called, which was in mid-winter, she had just driven into her door-yard with a load of wood, which she left on the sled while she took us in and entertained us. She was then living alone (though generally, I think, having some one with her), and her only companion besides a cat was a most vigilant dog who kept sharp watch on us.

The interior of her house was as tidy, cosey and comfortable as if its mistress made it her sole care; a pleasant, roomy, sunny, old-fashioned New England interior. And outside it represented the typical New England farmstead, a rambling, antique, red house, large enough for two families, with a front door and a side door, and a great chimney suggestive of open fireplaces and baking days and profusion of substantial fare.

It faced the south, and a few lilac bushes grew beside the "walk;" and at the L, was a grass-plat crossed by a hard-trodden path to the big barn. There a long row of windows let sunshine in on the dusty mows and the stalls, and before it was a great yard where a herd of young cattle were sunning themselves—altogether a thrifty, home-like, attractive place.

She said she enjoyed her out-of-door work; and she seemed as cheerful as she was clear-headed; a shrewd, bright, business woman, who knew just how to lay out her work, how to buy and sell, what crops would be most profitable, and all about farming. She was very companionable and interesting, full of information and of excellent judgment, but, as may be inferred, an original sort of person.

This is an extreme case, with which the pressure of circumstances has had much to do. But health, a cheerful spirit and absolute independence have been gained.

All three of these were in part forced to follow farming; and daughterly care of failing parents seemed to have had a large share in deciding their life's work. They have been exceptionally successful, are contented, are respected; and though no girls who read this may wish to venture on agriculture to such an extent, they may gain some suggestions about what women can do.—*Amanda B. Harris, in Youth's Companion.*

LIFE AT SEA.

Discipline on an Ocean Steamer.

Nearly two years ago, one fine morning, I sat on the promenade deck of the steamer City of Brussels, speeding toward Old England. I said to the captain, who sat near me: "If this boat were suddenly to find it necessary to go to the bottom of the Atlantic, how many of the passengers would you expect to save?"

"All of them," said the captain, somewhat briefly. The captain was not a talkative man, but as it was early and we had the deck to ourselves, I thought I would like to find out something about what would be done in an emergency.

"At a time like the present, when nearly all the passengers are in their rooms, I suppose the first thing to be done would be to get them on deck."

"Not the first thing," answered the captain, "but one of the many simultaneous things that would be instantly done. Certain officers of the ship are detailed before leaving port to arouse the passengers should it become necessary. Each one has a certain number of passengers for whom he is responsible, and in time of danger he has to produce those passengers at a certain place on the deck, and have them ready to go into the boats. If you are on deck this time to-morrow you will see the practical working of what would be done afterward."

Next morning all hands were ordered on deck. Each one was promptly and quickly at his place. Even the table stewards had special duties for this occasion. At the word of command, every move was made that would have been required had there been an accident. Everything worked as smoothly as if the whole had been a piece of perfect machinery. For over ten years this splendid steamship had crossed and recrossed the Atlantic, and, no doubt, this performance had been gone through several times on every voyage. All these years of training and discipline were in view of a contingency that might never happen. The fact that for years the voyages were completely uneventful, did not cause that vigilance to be relaxed for a moment. The supreme emergency at last arrived. The circumstances could hardly be more unfavorable. The passengers slept with that security which being almost in port gives. The fog was dense as midnight. The disaster came, sudden and complete as a stroke of lightning.

The foresight of none on the City of Brussels could have averted it. One moment the grand steamer rode the waters stanch and perfect, the next she was cut almost in two, and twenty minutes later she lay a wreck on the bottom of the sea. Short as the time was, it was long enough to display the wonderful discipline of the Inman crew. The fact that it was possible under the circumstances to save the passengers, who at the time of the crash were asleeep, renders anything that could be written in praise of the conduct of officers and men superfluous.

Work in the Orchard.

It is strange, says the *American Agriculturist* for March, that more is often expected of the area appropriated to the orchard than upon any other land upon the farm. It is expected to produce two crops each year, and to do so without manure. The space between the rows is occupied by some crop, or the whole surface is in grass, and made to afford a crop of hay as well as a crop of fruit. The many "run-down" orchards in all of the older States testify to the prevalence of this custom.

In the renovation of an old orchard, the first step should be to give the trees the whole of the soil, and the next, to improve the soil, in order to nourish the trees. There is but one crop which should share the soil with the trees—that is, the pork crop! As a means of keeping a productive orchard in good condition, and as a method of bringing up an unproductive or run-down one, give it a generous manuring, and sow red clover. It would have been better had the manuring and plowing been done last fall, but better do it now than to wait. When the clover is well established, the pigs may be pastured upon it, but no other animals should be allowed in the orchard.

THE TREES will also need attention. If the trunks and larger branches are moss-grown, or covered with old scales of bark, scraping and washing with soft-soap will be of great benefit. Pruning is likely to be required, but if the buds have begun to swell, this may be omitted until next winter. A branch, especially a large one, should never be removed, unless some definite object is to be gained. The first object in pruning an old tree is, to have the head so open that light and air can readily enter. The next is, to secure an evenly-balanced head, with no limbs crowded or crossing one another. In cutting leave no stub, make the surface of the wound smooth by use of a drawing-knife, and paint it over by the use of shellac varnish, melted grafting wax, or thick paint.

INSECTS.—If search has not already been made for the eggs of the Tent-caterpillar, let it be done at once, as they will hatch as soon as the leaves appear. The bands of eggs can seen near the ends of the twigs, and must be removed by cutting off the twig just below them; then burn. In each locality where the Canker-worm is known, there is usually some guard or preventive in use. All applications depend upon the fact that the female moth has no wings, and must crawl up the trunk in order to reach the branches and deposit her eggs. Whatever will keep her from doing this, with the least trouble and expense, is the best. The most common barrier is a band of thick brown paper, about ten inches wide, tacked around the trunk. If there are any spaces where the insects can crawl under between the paper and bark, place cotton so as to fill them. The paper is to be painted with tar to within an inch or two of its edges. Some prefer old printer's ink instead of tar. Whichever is used should be applied at once, and looked to every few days, to renew the material if necessary. Dust or dead insects may form a bridge, over which the living insects may cross the barrier.

NURSERY TREES should have been ordered earlier. If yet to be done, do it at once. When trees arrive, unpack them, and if not ready to plant at once, heel them in. The operation of heeling-in is a temporary planting, where the roots are covered with soil and kept from injury. Open a trench in a dry place, and lay in the trees at an angle of 45 degrees, and cover the roots and about half of the stems with fine soil, taking care to leave no open spaces. When this is well done, the trees may remain for some weeks. Take care that all of a sort are put together, and that there can be no mixing of varieties, or confusion as to lables, when the trees are taken out to be planted.

PLANTING THE TREES should not be hurried. Before the tree is planted, remove the label placed upon it at the nursery. If labels are to be used, apply the one determined upon; but it is better to recognize the varieties by their position, according to a record of the planting. Make the hole wide enough to allow all of the roots to be extended. Do not set the tree any deeper than it stood before. If any of the fibrous roots are matted, separate and spread them apart. Use the fine top-soil for filling in around and over the roots. When the hole is partly filled, water may be applied with a watering-pot, to settle the earth in among the roots. When the roots are well covered, the soil may be pressed gently with the foot, to make it firm. After the hole is filled, make a conical mound of earth around the stem, this may be a foot or eighteen inches high, and will support the tree against the winds better than stakes. When the growth begins, the mound is to be levelled.

American Fruit for England.

Consul King, writing from Birmingham to the State Department, says: Large quantities of American produce continue to be sold here, and many American notions are to be found. One or two firms seem to do a good business in selling American stoves and ranges; and I think that the dealers in American meat find the prejudice against it has generally disappeared, now that, for a time, the supply has been uncertain.

I have spoken about the American apples and have suggested more careful packing, but I venture to urge this again. These apples are generally admitted to be better than European apples, and the taste for them is general, yet several dealers have told me that they must cease to deal in them, because they arrive in such a condition that it is necessary to put a price upon the few that remain sound, which purchasers object to paying.

I have frequently wondered if our grapes, by careful packing, might not compete with Spanish grapes in the English markets. Enormous quantities of Spanish grapes are sold in this country. Very fair ones can be bought at retail at sixpence a pound. They come carefully packed in sawdust, but they are tasteless, and I feel sure that if American grapes could be offered for sale here in as good condition, the variety and superiority and individuality of their flavor would commend them, even at a slightly higher price.

GAMBLING VICTIMS.—The last suicide at Monte Carlo, the great gambling hell, by a distinguished officer whose name is withheld out of consideration for his family, makes, it is said, the twelfth since October. The management has provided an exquisite cemetery for these victims. Fortunes are lost every year at Monte Carlo.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—Gov. Butler reiterates his belief that the Fourteenth Amendment fully covers the right of women to vote, and that the United States Supreme Court will so decide whenever the question is presented.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Some Interesting Figures From the First Volume.

The first volume of the compendium of the census of 1880 is out. The population of the United States is thus classified:

Males	25,518,820
Females	24,636,963
Native	43,475,840
Foreign	6,679,943
White	43,402,970
Colored	6,580,793
Chinese	105,465
Japanese	148
Indians	66,307
Total	50,155,783

Our population of 1880 was more than double that of 1850, or 50,155,783, against 23,191,876. The tendency of population to centre in the cities becomes more marked as the Union grows older. The total number of inhabitants in the cities has about quadrupled since 1850—11,318,547, against 2,897,586.

The total male population of voting age in the States and Territories was 12,830,349, made up of 8,270,518 native, 3,072,487 foreign born, and 1,487,344 colored, among whom, besides Africans, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians are included.

The total number of people pursuing gainful occupations was 17,392,099, being 34.68 per cent. of the entire population, and 47.31 per cent. of the population of 10 years of age and upward. Of these 14,744,942 were males, and 2,647,157 were females, engaged according to general classification thus:

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	7,670,493	7,075,983	594,510
Professional and personal services	4,074,238	2,712,943	1,361,295
Trade and transportation	1,810,256	1,750,892	59,364
Manufacturing, mechanical & min'g.	3,837,112	3,205,124	631,988

The total population of ten years and over having been 36,761,607, there were, therefore, 19,369,508 of these not engaged in the gainful occupations, 2,991,038 being males, and 15,378,470 females. Of these 2,550,927 are males, and 5,980,200 females between the ages of 10 and 15, the total of which figures substantially equals the number of children attending school, who do not through any considerable portion of the year, pursue any gainful occupation. Invalid children, vagrants, and inmates of charitable and correctional institutions must also be ciphered out. Of males between 16 and 59 only 921,333 are unaccounted for. Those are students, the infirm in body and mind, and the criminals and paupers. "The number of men at this period of life, not disabled, who are not returned as of some occupation by reason of inherited wealth or of having retired from business, is hardly important enough in this country," says the report, "to be mentioned." Of females between the ages of 16 and 59, however, the number not accounted for is vastly larger, for obvious reasons—11,093,887. In that total are included the students, the disabled, the criminals, and the paupers; but it is made up in chief part of wives, mothers, and grown daughters who are keeping house for their families, or living at home without any special occupation. Of those of 60 and over without occupation, the totals are 518,778 males and 1,304,383 females. It is obvious why these are unemployed. Finally, of course, only reputable occupations are included. In New York City, out of a total population of 1,206,229, 513,377 were engaged in gainful occupations, of whom 378,159 were males and 135,218 females.

IN GOOD QUARTERS.—The police of Palermo hunted for weeks in the hills and woods around that city for Andrea Costa, a desperate bandit, for whose capture a reward had been offered, until accident led to the discovery that their man, far from exposing his person to the rude assaults of the elements, was the occupant of pleasant apartments in the very heart of the city, to which he was in the habit of repairing at nightfall to pass evenings as pleasant and comfortable as those of any citizens.

A FEW nights ago O'Rafferty said to Teddy: "What is it, me bye, that you have to do first thing in the morning?" "I know well enough, fayther, what I have to do first thing in the morning," replied Teddy, laughing. "What is it, ye spalpeen?" "The first thing I have to do in the morning is to get the kindling wood ready the night before."—*Texas Siftings.*

A HOTEL clerk named Briscoe,
Stumped his foot out in 'Frisco,
It hurt him like thunder,
But the pain was got under,
By St. Jacobs Oil rubbed on histoe.

A conductor who lives at Belair,
Got hurt, being thrown on a chair,
They took him away,
But in less than a day,
St. Jacobs Oil made him all square.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.70@$3.75; fair to good, $2.40@$2.45 per bushel.

BUTTER—New York, sold at 29@30c. for choice in pails, and 20@22c. common to good. Western Creamery sold at 41@42c., and the common Western at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 13½@13¾c; do. fair to good, 10@11c.

EGGS—Quotations ranged from 25½c. for ordinary, to 27c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.70@$3.95; Western, $4.50@$7.90; extra New York, $4.50@$7.00.

HAY—Shipping, 60@65c.; clover, 55@70c.; salt, 65c; straw, 50@55c.

HOPS—New York, —@85c.; Eastern, 85@95c; yearlings, 80@87c; olds, —@—.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅜c; crude, 6⅞@7⅛c in bulk; in barrels, 8⅝c; naphtha, 6¾c. in shipping order, and 11½@12c. in cases.

PORK—New mess, $19.00@$20.00; dressed hogs, 9¼@9½c.

WHEAT—Spring No. 3, —@97½c.; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.36; amber, $1.32@$2.40; white, $1.05@$1.29¼.

RYE—State, 73@79c.

WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, xxx, 45@46c.; xx, 42@44c.; x, 42@43c.; No. 1, 45@47c.; No. 2, 38@40c.; common, 33@35c.; New York and Western xx and x, 39@45½c.; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, —@$4.75; rye flour, $3.75@$4.62½; wheat, State, $—@$1.13; amber, $1.43; corn, yellow, 54½c.; mixed State, 62c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅜c.; crude, 6¼c.

WOOL—State and Western xx, 46@50c.; x, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR—From $3.50@$4.00 for low and medium, to $5.00@6.00 for choice Minnesota. Corn, 72@78c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER—Common, 20c.@25c.; Vermont dairy, 30@33c.; choice creamery, 35@37c.

CHEESE—13@14c.

BEANS—$3.35@$3.40.

HAY—Choice, $16@$17.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO—Cattle, good quality, $5.30@$5.70; hogs, fair to good, $7.35@$7.40; best, $7.75.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $5.75@$6.25; medium to good, $4.50@$5.50; common to fair, $3.00@$4.25; Hogs, Yorkers, $7.20@$7.40; Philadelphias, $7.50@$7.75. Sheep, $3.00@5.50.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $—@$10.00; extra, $8.50@$9.00; first quality, $7.75@$8.00; second quality, $5.00@$7.00; third quality, $4.25@$4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $2.50@$5.00; extra, $5.75@$6.25; spring lambs, 6@8c. Veal calves, 3¼@7½c. 10

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The Shadow Hanging Over New York City and the Entire Country—A Tribune Opinion.

The nation has been horrified at the burning of a Milwaukee hotel, whereby over seventy lives were lost. This event carried terror because it was sudden and appalling; but had the same disastrous results to life and limb come silently they would have been unnoticed, not only by the people of the land but also by the very community in which they occurred. Fatal events of a far worse nature have taken place in this very city, but they have attracted no attention, nor would they now did not the Bureau of Vital Statistics bring them to our notice. "Figures do not lie," whatever else may be uncertain, and the report on the *deaths* of this city is a startling comment on its *life*. During the past year the enormous increase of certain maladies is simply appalling. While the total number of deaths has diminished, and the death rate on most diseases has decreased, still it is far greater in one or two more serious disorders than was ever known before. More people died in the city of New York in 1882 from Bright's disease of the kidneys, than from diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever all combined! This scarcely seems possible, but it is true, and when it is remembered that less than one-third the actual deaths from Bright's disease are really reported as such, the ravages of the malady can be partially understood.

The immediate query which every reader will make upon such a revelation of facts, is: What causes this increase? This is a difficult question to answer. The nature of the climate, the habits of life, the adulteration of foods and liquors, all undoubtedly contribute; but no immediate cause can be certainly assigned. Often before the victim knows it the disease has begun. Its approaches are so stealthy and its symptoms so obscure that they cannot be definitely foreseen, and are only known by their effects. Any kidney disorder, however slight, is the first stage of Bright's disease. But it is seldom that kidney disorders can be detected. They do not have any certain symptoms. Mysterious weariness; an unusual appetite; periodical headaches; occasional nausea; uncertain pains; loss of vigor; lack of nerve power; irregularity of the heart; disordered daily habits; imperfect digestion—all these and many other symptoms are the indications of kidney disorder, even though there may be no pain in the region of the kidneys or in that portion of the body. The serious nature of these troubles may be understood from the fact that Bright's disease is as certain to follow diseased kidneys as decomposition follows death.

It is high time the Doctors in this land who have been unable to control kidney troubles, should be aroused and compelled to find some remedy, or acknowledge one already found. The suffering public needs help and cannot await the tardy action of any hair-splitting code of incorrectly formulated theories. If the medical world has no certain remedy for this terrible disease let them acknowledge it and seek for one outside the pale of their profession. For the discovery of this remedy and for its application to this disease, the people of this city, the people of the whole land, not only those who are suffering, but those who have friends in danger, are earnestly and longingly looking.

The above quotation from the New York *Tribune* is causing considerable commotion, as it seems to lift the cover from a subject that has become of national importance. The alarming increase of kidney diseases; their insidious beginnings and frightful endings, and the acknowledged inability of physicians to successfully cope with them, may well awaken the greatest dread of every one who has the slightest symptoms. It is fortunate, however, that the surest relief is often found where, possibly, least expected, and that there is a specific for the evils above described we have come to fully believe. Within the past two years we have frequently seen statements of parties claiming to have been cured of serious kidney troubles even after hope had been abandoned; but in common with most people we have discredited them. Quite recently, however, a number of prominent and well known men have come out voluntarily and stated over their signatures that they were completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Most people have been aware that this medicine has an unusual standing and one entitling it to be classed above proprietary articles generally; but that it had accomplished so much in checking the ravages of kidney disease is not so generally known. Its great worth has been shown not only by the cures it has effected, but also because a number of base imitations have appeared in the market, fraudulently claiming the valuable qualities of the original Safe Cure. If it were not valuable it would not be imitated.

The above may seem like an ultra indorsement of a popular remedy, but it is not one whit stronger than the facts admit. Whatever assists the world toward health and consequent happiness, should receive the hearty indorsement of the press and all friends of humanity. It is on precisely this principle that the foregoing statement is made, and it merits the careful consideration of every thinking reader.

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KNAVES will thrive where honest plainness knows not how to live.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

TO READ without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

OF ALL bad things by which mankind are cursf, their own bad tempers surely are the worst.

What Physicians Say.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. MILLER, M. D.

HOW MANY people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

THE BLOSSOMS of passion, gay and luxuriant flowers, are brighter and fuller of fragrance, but they beguile us and lead us astray, and their odor is deadly.

ADAM'S FALL.—Ever since Adam's fall, which subjected human nature to diseases of the flesh, there has been a demand for a blood purifier. On the purity and vitality of the blood depend the health, and vigor of the whole system. Various diseases are often only the sign that nature is trying to remove a disturbing cause. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and prevents many diseases that would occur.

A MISER GROWS rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by 'Buchu-paiba.' $1

THE best sort of revenge is not to be like him who did the injury.

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A MAN suffering from debility and loss of appetite; took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained ten pounds and got well.

KNAVES will thrive where honest plainness knows not how to live.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

TO READ without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

OF ALL bad things by which mankind are cursf, their own bad tempers surely are the worst.

What Physicians Say.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. MILLER, M. D.

HOW MANY people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

THE BLOSSOMS of passion, gay and luxuriant flowers, are brighter and fuller of fragrance, but they beguile us and lead us astray, and their odor is deadly.

ADAM'S FALL.—Ever since Adam's fall, which subjected human nature to diseases of the flesh, there has been a demand for a blood purifier. On the purity and vitality of the blood depend the health, and vigor of the whole system. Various diseases are often only the sign that nature is trying to remove a disturbing cause. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and prevents many diseases that would occur.

A MISER GROWS rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by 'Buchu-paiba.' $1

THE best sort of revenge is not to be like him who did the injury.

DR. PIERCE'S "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

A MAN MAY smile, and smile, and be a villain.

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

WHERE THERE is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

OPPORTUNITY is rare, and a wise man will never let it go by him.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15

IT IS NOT enough to have reason; it is spoilt, it is dishonored, by sustaining a brusque and haughty manner.

THOUGH SALT RHEUM

Does not directly imperil life, it is a distressful, vexatious and resolute complaint. Patient endurance of its numerous very small watery pimples, hot and smarting, requires true fortitude. If the discharged matter sticks, itches, and the scabs leave underneath a reddened surface, the disease has not departed, and Hood's Sarsaparilla, in moderate doses, should be continued.

FAMOUS CASE IN BOSTON.

"My little four-year-old girl had a powerful eruption on her face and head. Under her eyes it was regular scalding red and sore, like a burn. Back of her left ear we had to shave her hair close to her head. Five or six physicians and two hospitals gave up her case as incurable, save that she might outgrow it. When it began to maturate I became alarmed. In three weeks, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores began to heal; two bottles made her eyes as clear as ever. To-day she is as well as I am."

JOHN CAREY, 164 D Street, South Boston.

ATTEST: I know John Carey. He is an honest, good man, whose statements are worthy of entire credit. I believe what he says about his child's sickness. CLINTON H. COOK, Milk Street, Boston.

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